The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900. NO. 51

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Mapleton friends this week.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton, of Harrisburg, spent a few hours with friends in Mapleton to-day.

—Miss Milda Chilcote and Mrs. Mina Hooper spent last Saturday with friends in Mount Union.

—Jacob David and wife, of Trough Creek valley, were guests of A. M. Dell's family over Sunday.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—W. W. Smith, flagman on the middle division, spent a short time with us last Friday. He was en route to visit his family in Cass township.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Rev. Henry Treverton departed yesterday to attend the sessions of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference which meets to-day at Hazleton.

—Abram Speck, of Mill Creek, is in a critical condition with dropsy. Mr. Speck is past four score years and his friends fear the end is not far off.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—A little child of E U. Hamilton, of Brady township, is very ill with cholera infantum at the home of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Himes, in Mill Creek.

—A party of about twenty young folks from Mount Union went to McVeytown one evening last week where they spent a very enjoyable time at the home of James Macklin.

—T. A. Weight, of Three Springs, one of Huntingdon county's fine young men, was transacting business in Mapleton last Friday. We were favored with a brief call from him.

—George M. Dell, of Union township, who has been housed for four weeks with kidney trouble, is again able to be out. He made his first trip to town since his sickness last Friday.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' drees goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Abner Greenland, of Trough Creek valley, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The remains will be interred at the Old Baptist church to-morrow. Further particulars of the deceased will be given next week.

—Mrs. Annie Haines, of Altoona, spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Wagner, and other friends in Mapleton. Miss May Lewis, of Glen Campbell, was also a guest of Mr. Wagner's family.

—A national bank, with $200,000 capital, will begin business May 1, at Lewistown, with these officers: Samuel Watt, president; R. W. Jacob, vice president; H. I. Culbertson, James H. Mann, A. Reed Hayes and M. Milleisen, directors.

—On Monday morning the mail pouch thrown from train 33, was thrown against an east bound engine and rebounded under the wheels of the mail train. The pouch was cut in two and mail matter of all classes was scattered from near the station to the tannery crossing. The recurrence of such accidents (?) is becoming too frequent to be appreciated by the patrons of this postoffice. The railway mail service will adopt means to prevent future occurrences of this kind.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—Newport held a special election on Tuesday of last week to vote for or against the issuing of bonds to the extent of $16,000, for the purpose of sewering the town. There were 310 votes cast. The vote was 169 for and 141 against, a majority of 28 for the issuing of the bonds.

—Jesse Corbin departed this morning for Philadelphia for medical treatment for a sore limb. Mr. Corbin's limb has been breaking out almost continuously since he had a fever three years ago and this has caused him much inconvenience. We hope he may be speedily and permanently healed.

—Robert Warren Himes, who left Allensville in January, leaving a note behind that "he would not jump freight trains," and whose whereabout was unknown for some time, has been located in Norristown, Pa., by J. C. Blain, of the Huntingdon reformatory, through the influence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

—The Mapleton band will hold an entertainment in the band hall next Saturday evening and the boys are desirous of a liberal patronage. As the band is not self sustaining, rent, fuel, light, music and repairs are somewhat burdensome to the members, and we hope they will receive the encouragement they merit.

—A chicken liver weighing eight ounces was shown to us Saturday evening. It was as large as the liver from a large turkey but it came from a chicken that was a cross between the bantam and brown leghorn. As this breed of chickens is quite small there could not have been much left of this one after the liver was taken out.

—Wm. Wakefield on Monday moved from the D. K. Coder house on Glendower way to one of the houses at the works of the Mapleton Sand company. John D. McDonald moved to the house vacated by Mr. Wakefield. A. H. Arnold moved from Hill street to Glendower way yesterday, occupying the house recently vacated by G. A. Wise.

—Miss Flora A. Dunn, of Lorain, Ohio, who had been visiting her grand father in this place, went to Harrisburg last week. We are informed this young lady has decided to enter school in order to prepare herself for missionary work and will go to a foreign field under the direction of the Baptist church. We wish her Godspeed in her noble work of self-sacrifice.

—Joseph Morrison, who was found guilty of the murder of Harry Dougherty at Belleville on the 18th of August, 1898, and whose sentence to hang was commuted by the board of pardons to life imprisonment, was taken to the western penitentiary Tuesday night on Oyster express by Sheriff Schell, accompanied by Ex-Sheriff C. S. Garrett. —*Lewistown Gazette.*

—Our young friend Harry Eade, of Burnham, was married Monday of last week at the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Elmira, New York, by Rev. David Keppel, Ph. D., to Miss Mary E. Hoerr. A reception was tendered them at the home of Mr. Eade's parents at Burnham last Wednesday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John M. Miller, of Mapleton. We extend congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsey, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50 cents. J. G. Gillam.

—A. R. De Fluent, editor of the *Journal*, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Rev. Ross Wicks, pastor of the Fourth Reformed church of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting the family of his brother in Mapleton to day. Rev. Wicks is a Huntingdon county boy who is making for himself a good name. Four years ago when he took charge of his pastorate it was a mission station having a membership of eighty. Now the membership numbers 325 and they are about to commence the erection of a modern church structure which will cost about $25,000. We are glad to note his success.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company is making additional purchases of property for further improvements to its immense yards between Harrisburg and Rockville. Now the company is negotiating for a portion of property owned by the Bergner estate. The land is situated just east of RL tower and contains about five acres. It is said that the Fleming farm, north of the Bergner property and adjoining the Heister farm, will be purchased next. There are about twelve acres in this farm.

—On Thursday morning at Belleville, Mifflin county, fire destroyed the old warehouse of Samuel Watts, a dwelling house adjoining also belonging to Mr. Watts, and did considerable damage to his new warehouse connected with his general store. The family occupying the dwelling house had moved out the day before. The old warehouse was used by the two sons of Mr. Watts for the grain business in which they had recently started, and they had wheat stored in it to the value of about $700. S. G. Hoffacker, who formerly occupied the building as a canning factory, lost all his books and papers. The total loss was about $2,000, with no insurance.

—It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A New Movement at Mill Creek.

A number of the intelligent people in our neighboring town of Mill Creek have organized a movement which merits the most hearty endorsement. A circulating library has been established, room rented and officers chosen. The room is heated and has all the comforts of a reading room. Membership in this library costs ten cents per month or twenty-five cents per quarter. This fee entitles one to the use of the library and qualifies for voting for officers. A number of volumes have been already donated and many more are promised.

Any person in Mapleton or vicinity desiring to obtain membership, or to aid the worthy movement by donating books or money may do so by addressing the corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Stonebraker. Dr. Simpson has also consented to receipt for and carry from this place for the library anything entrusted to him and such gifts will be acknowledged through the ITEM.

Proceedings of Teachers' Institute.

Local institute held at Cassville March 10, 1900, was called to order at one o'clock by Prof. Milton Wright who acted as chairman. Miss Azile Barr was appointed secretary. After singing by the institute, Rev. Glass conducted devotional exercises. The welcome address was delivered by J. O. Heaton. In behalf of our school, directors and teacher, we welcome you. The poor have the same opportunities as the rich. There is always something new in education. W. S. Hunter made response to welcome address. We look forward with happy anticipation to these educational meetings. We heartily appreciate the advancement that is being made in the equipment of our school houses in regard to heat, light and ventilation.

A paper, "How to Win the Confidence of Our Pupils," was read by Miss Lottie E. Smith. We may win their confidence by kindness and patience. Our kindness must be of the heart. In order to win the confidence of our pupils, we must be able to control our temper. An angry word may be remembered by our pupils; let them feel that we are interested in their welfare; set a good example; treat our pupils as boys and girls worthy of our respect and they will have confidence in us.

This excellent paper was followed by music. The institute was then instructed in drawing by J. O. Smith.

"The Character That Wins" was logically discussed by Miss Gertrude Querry. The end and aim of all education is the development of character. All that we think, feel and do is manifested in our character. First and foremost of the habits to be acquired in the formation of the character that wins is that of self-control. The vices that ruin mankind are the baneful fruitage of the lack of self-control. Punctuality, deportment and dress, and self-reliance are other factors that make up the character that wins. The address was heartily endorsed by Mrs. S. V. Heaton who emphasized the importance of cleanliness and carefulness in dress. She spoke of the benefits to be derived by cultivating a love for the beautiful. The sentiment of Rev. P. A. Baker's address is voiced in the poet's lines:

"It isn't all in bringing up,
Let folks say what they will;
Silver scour a pewter cup,
It will be pewter still."

Duet, "Juniata," by Misses Essie Reed and Adda Wilson.

"Relation of the Patron to the School" was opened by Rev. P. A. Baker, who said: The relation of a patron to the school is the same as the relation of a member of a church to that church. The patron should stand by the teacher; should send his children to school; should teach his children to respect the teacher; should visit the school. It is in youth that impressions are made, whether for good or for evil. The influence of the parent often counteracts the influence of the teacher. Samuel Glasgow said: The school is a continuation of the family; the teacher is at the head of the family in connection with the school; the teacher and patron must pull together; the patron is better posted in regard to his dairy cow or in the growing of oats or wheat than he is in the needs of his children or what his children are doing at school; the pupil must largely educate himself.

Music, "I Never Will Cease to Love Him."

"The Relation of the Director to the School" was discussed by Rev. P. A. Baker and Samuel Glasgow. The former said: The teacher may make a mistake, but bear with him; give him a smile and a kind word. Mr. Glasgow said: If the teacher would always listen to the director he would soon have no school. He should take advice if it be needed, but if we are careful observers we will soon find out what is needed. It is the duty of the director to come to the teacher when there is trouble and not to go to some one else.

SATURDAY EVENING SESSION.

Institute was called to order at 7 15 o'clock and joined in singing the opening hymn, "America." Miss Bertha Coder, of Calvin, introduced the evening addresses in an essay entitled, "Sunshine and Shadow." Before she had gone far into her theme the audience was made to feel that life is not all shadow. Many beautiful lessons for life were dropped like gold dust by the speaker. Her enunciation was clear, accompanied by a forceful delivery.

Miss Ida Park then recited "The Church Fair," after which we were entertained by Mrs. S. V. Heaton and Miss Adda Wilson in a beautiful instrumental duet.

Next came an educational address by Emory Bagshaw, subject: "Teaching as a Profession or Life Work." With true American vivacity the speaker compared the different professions and enlarged on pleasures of teaching. moulding of character and preparing for the Great School. In a grand peroration. the orator appealed to young American boys and girls to lay well the foundation for the real structure.

The program was enlivened at this point by a song from six of the school children, after which Elda Wilson recited "Watching the Sparking."

"Our Early Local History" next received attention at the hands of Dr. A. J. Hamilton. "Dr." is so well known among the teachers, as a friend and speaker, that we feel if not unable at least unworthy to remark extensively upon this most interesting of his addresses.

The audience was then delightfully entertained by a song from five little school girls, followed by a recitation, "Cyrus Brown's Prayer," by Mary Glass.

Next came the "Whip-poor-will Song" by the Misses Smith and Barr, after which a dialogue completed the program.

Thanks are due to the members of the M. P. church for the use of the organ and to all that contributed to make the institute a success.

SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON.

Four-day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The almost unparalleled success of the tour last year has induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to offer the residents of Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania another opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, and has therefore arranged for a four-day tour to the National Capital on Monday, April 2.

Train will leave Renova at 6.40 A. M., Williamsport 8.30 A. M., Scranton 7.48 A. M., Wilkesbarre 8.45 A. M., Sunbury 10.50 A. M., Mt. Carmel 7.30 A. M., Altoona 7.15 A. M., Lancaster 10.48 A. M., Harrisburg 12.35 P. M., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Returning, special train will leave Washington at 3.30 P. M., Thursday, April 5. Passengers from points west of Williamsport, and from Dewart, Selinsgrove, Lykens, Dillsburg, Lebanon, Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville, and points on the Shamokin Division will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on regular trains until Saturday, April 7, inclusive.

Round-trip rate, covering transportation, hotel accommodations from supper on date of tour until after luncheon, April 5, $12 90 from Williamsport, $13.60 from Wilkesbarre, $11.70 from Sunbury, $14.00 from Altoona, $10.10 from Lancaster, $10.10 from Harrisburg, and proportionate rates from other stations, including stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad north of Chambersburg. Guides to Washington will be distributed free on the train.

For itineraries, rates, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; Tourist Agent, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

3-14-3t

Deeds Entered for Record.

Isaac Horton and wife to Silas Shingler, property in Brady township. Consideration $375.

Kennedy J. Myton and wife to Amon A. Parks, property in Logan township. Consideration $75.

Kennedy J. Myton and wife to William A. Myton, property in Logan township. Consideration $75.

William A. Myton and wife to Amon A. Parks, property in Logan township. Consideration $100.

B. F. Godard, Clerk O. C., to Kate M. Foster, property in Oneida township. Consideration $900.

George Walker and wife to Nicholas Cresswell et al., trustees, property in Alexandria. Consideration $1500.

Wm. M. Phillips and wife to Calvin Householder, property in Alexandria. Consideration $280.

George W. Brown et al. to D. Locke, property in Springfield township. Consideration $900.

John White et ux. to Huntingdon Malleable Iron Co., property in Huntingdon. Consideration $30,000.

William R. Hutchison to Samuel Hutchison, property in Porter township. Consideration $1.00.

Jonathan K. Metz to Harry Stell, property in Brady township. Consideration $400.

Harry Stell and wife to Samuel B. Beyer, property in Brady township. Consideration $1500.

—We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARKLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Three-fourths of the Czar's subjects can neither read nor write.

Spring Medicine.

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In fact, Spring Medicine is another name for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure that you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. Get a bottle TO-DAY. All druggists. Price $1.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SAFE — SURE

Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

First Money He Ever Earned.

A few years ago, a large party, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, went on a tour through the Continent. The Duke busied himself very much on the journey in a kind hearted way about the welfare of every one in the party. At every station he used to get out and go round to see if he could do anything for any one. One old woman, who did not know him, when she arrived at last in Rome, tired and hot, found great difficulty in getting a porter. So she seized on the Duke. "Now, my good man," she said, "I've noticed you at these stations loafing about. Just make yourself useful for once in your life. Take my bag and find me a cab." The Duke mildly did as he was bid, and was rewarded with a sixpence. "Thank you, madam," he said, "I shall prize this, indeed! It is the first coin I have ever earned in my life."

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound — Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

TO DEFEND THE CANAL.

Mr. Davis's Amendment in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

REPORTS MADE TO THE SENATE.

The Amendment Provides For Our Control of the Nicaragua Canal Against an Enemy in Time of War—The Canal to Be Open at All Times to Peaceful Commerce—Senator Morgan's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Prompt action was taken Friday by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with the amendment offered by Chairman Davis to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and intended to provide for the defense of the United States against attack by way of the Nicaragua Canal in the event of war with a foreign power.

Following is the text of the amendment:

"Insert at the end of section five of article two the following: It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections number one, two, three, four and five of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

The report accompanying the treaty was signed by all the members of the committee except Senator Morgan. After discussing the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and going over the history of the entire case the report, touching upon the strategic importance of the canal, says:

"We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation. In conditions that may not be entirely remote we would find this provision, in letting our ships through the canal free from capture by the enemy of great security to our coastwise trade. With our naval bases at Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco and San Diego, on one side, and at San Juan, Porto Rico, the Isle of Pines and Key West, with other fortified naval stations, on the other side, it is extremely improbable that a fleet would cross either of the great oceans and approach the canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the other ocean. If we are not able to handle an enemy under such disadvantages to them, our power of resistance to such a campaign would be unworthy of our country, if it would not be ludicrous."

As to the prohibition of fortifications the report says:

"With the military police of the United States, provided for in this convention for the protection of the canal, its defense can be made perfect against any foreign power that is not strong enough to occupy the country and hold it against all comers.

"In any event, if wars are to come that will involve the ownership or control of the canal or the right of passage through it, no battle should ever be fought in the region near to it. To make the canal a battle ground is necessarily to expose it to destruction, and the erection of fortresses for its protection will invite hostilities to its locality.

"But the real danger to the canal, from the absence of fortifications, is so slight and improbable that its discussion appears to be unnecessary. It is scarcely conceivable that Great Britain would send a fleet across the Atlantic to attack our western coasts, or across the Pacific to attack our eastern coasts.

"In time of war, as in times of peace, the commerce of the world will pass through its portals in perfect security, enriching all the nations, and we of the English-speaking peoples will either forget that this grand work will ever cost us a day of bitterness, or we will rejoice that our contentions have delayed our progress until the honor has fallen to our grand Republic to number this among our best works for the good of mankind."

Senator Morgan later in the day filed a minority report opposing the amendment of the committee.

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

An Outburst of Loyalty Not Surpassed by the Scenes of the Jubilee.

LONDON (By Cable).—Queen Victoria traveled from Windsor to Buckingham Palace, and afterward drove into the city of London. She was everywhere received with unbounded enthusiasm, the demonstrations of patriotic loyalty being more remarkable than even those of her Diamond Jubilee.

Her Majesty's train arrived at Paddington from Windsor at 12.15 p. m. The Queen was welcomed by the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor and other notables, and escorted to the royal carriage, around which the Life Guards were drawn up in their splendid trappings.

The ride to Buckingham Palace was attended by scenes of unequaled enthusiasm. Crowds filled the streets in an almost solid mass, through which a path for the Queen's carriage had to be forced by the troops. Deafening cheers followed the royal procession all along the route, and thousands of Union Jacks were waved.

The enthusiastic scenes of noontime were repeated in the afternoon, when the Queen almost encircled London in a drive extending from Buckingham Palace along the Thames embankment to St. Paul's; thence along Holborn to Piccadilly and back to St. James's Palace.

The Queen's drive around the city was a memorable event. The royal equipage passed through the quarters of all classes, but everywhere was the enthusiasm one and unbounded.

KRUGER SUBMITS PEACE TERMS.

The Effort to Retain the Independence of the Two Republics.

LONDON (By Cable).—It has been learned that the peace reports which have been in circulation were founded on the fact that President Kruger had appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering, at length, by cable, the terms which he is willing to accept.

Official circles here regard the proposition as merely a ruse of the Boers to gain time and do not consider that President Kruger is yet ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain will make as reimbursement for the loss of life and great expenditure.

It is understood that President Kruger's advances met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who, it is believed, said that no such attempt to maintain the independence of the Transvaal could be considered for a moment by the British Government.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Clew in Orange Peel.

Pieces of orange peel carelessly thrown on the ground led to the detection of Patrick Wormsel and George Ross, young men implicated in several burglaries at Shamokin. Some business houses had been robbed, and two of the losers, Joseph Deveraux, a merchant, and John Palonka, a saloonkeeper, started out in search of the guilty parties. In the suburbs they came across some orange peelings, and Deveraux thought they looked as if they had come from fruit stolen from his store. Pieces of yellow peeling lay along the path the thieves had taken, and, following them for several hundred yards, the amateur detectives found themselves at the entrance of an old mine hole. A party of well-armed men was soon ready to enter the mine, and, back in a remote gallery, a store of stolen goods was found. Enough evidence was found to implicate Ross and Wormsel. They were found and confessed their guilt.

Evils of the Almshouse.

Severe criticisms of the County Almshouse management were embodied in the report of the Grand Jury, submitted in court at Norristown. It was condemned for partiality, lack of sanitation, ventilation and heating. The report says: "The treatment of inmates is a disgrace to the county, and we earnestly recommend the erection of a new hospital building, and point out the necessity of a resident physician and competent nurses. The Grand Jury also called the attention to the necessity of an enlargement of the Court House and censured Justices of the Peace for permitting trivial cases to come to court, and thus putting the county to unnecessary expense.

New Insane Hospital.

The State Board of Charities held its quarterly meeting at Harrisburg and transacted matters of a routine character. The Board will visit State institutions this year with a view to making up its recommendations for appropriations to the next Legislature, which, it is intimated, will be liberal. It is also said that there will be recommendations for the erection of new insane hospitals, to relieve the overcrowded and congested condition of the hospitals now in use. In some of the insane hospitals there is not even accommodation for the attendants, and in some the patients are compelled to sleep on the floors in the corridors.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Popular.

Bankruptcy proceedings as a means to get clear of debt have been exceedingly popular in Western Pennsylvania since Congress passed the latest bankruptcy act. The 900th petition was filed in court at Pittsburg a few days ago. Of this number 793 petitions were voluntary. In the Western District of Pennsylvania there are forty-six counties. Five counties originated no petitions, being Cameron, Fulton, Mifflin, Montour and Union. One petition was filed from Juniata and Snyder Counties each.

Little Boy Used a Gun.

Boys of five and two years figured in a terrible shooting affair at Buckhorn a few days ago. They are the sons of Stintson Brobst, and were at play around their home. A loaded gun lay handy, and when the smaller boy started to run away his brother picked up the weapon and said he would shoot him if he did not stop. The little fellow ran on and the other fired. Part of the load entered the victim's head and shoulders. A physician extracted the fine grains of shot, and it is believed the child will recover.

Seventy Years a Miner.

William Williams, who has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday at Hazleton, is probably the oldest miner in active service in America. Mr. Williams commenced work in the mines at the age of seven years, and has been continuously employed under ground ever since, giving him an active mining record of seventy years. He is healthy and rugged and has no idea of retiring from active service until ill health compels him.

Peculiar Double Accident.

Two peculiar accidents occurred to Morgan R. Thomas and his son, David Thomas, farmers, of Pughtown, a few days ago. They were sawing wood with a circular saw, propelled by horse-power, when a billet became fastened, and then suddenly rebounded, striking the elder Thomas in the face, rendering serious injuries. Almost at the same instant the son's left hand came in contact with the saw, severing it near the wrist.

Coal and Coke Industry.

Mine Inspector Rose has prepared his report for the second bituminous district of Pennsylvania. The gain in the production of coal and coke has been enormous. In the past year there were mined 12,000,460.62 tons of coal, and the total number of tons of coke produced was 4,075,822, a gain of 2,256,787.62 tons of coal and 1,026,285 of coke. There was an increase of 3000 employes over 1898.

To Suppress Profanity.

The crusade against profanity and blasphemy inaugurated recently by the ministers of Uniontown is bearing fruit. Under the instruction of Judge Umbel in his charge to the Grand Jury the officers of the town are arresting all persons using profane or obscene language in public. Burgess Rutter has instructed the police to arrest all offenders without distinction.

No Bounties in Pike County.

The attention of the commissioners of Pike County having been called to the fact that Judge Purdy, in a recent opinion handed down in the Wayne County Courts, had declared unconstitutional the law allowing the payment of bounties on noxious animals, they have decided that the payment of bounties be suspended.

Crawls a Mile on Broken Legs.

Frank White, a teamster, was caught under his overturned wagon on the North Fork road, near Westfield, and both legs were broken below the knees. He crawled over a mile to a farmhouse. When he reached there his hands and knees were worn through the skin.

Two Women Baptized in a Creek.

Rev. Jacob Haywood, pastor of the Mennonite Church at Amityville, baptized two women in the Manatawny Creek at Pine Iron works. About three hundred people gathered on the bank to witness the scene, which was an unusual event in the locality.

To Close Pennsylvania Canal.

The Pennsylvania Canal will be abandoned on April 1. For more than sixty years this canal has been an important waterway. It is badly out of repair, its condition preventing traffic, and business has been unprofitable for the past ten years.

Hanover Courts a Boom.

The Town Council of Hanover has decided that new industries in the borough shall be exempt from taxation for twenty-five years.

EDWARD J. PHELPS DEAD.

Eminent Lawyer and Scholar Expires at His Home in New Haven.

His Many Public Services—He Was Minister to Great Britain and Served on Important Commissions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—The Hon. Edward J. Phelps, former Minister to Great Britain, died at his home on Humphrey street after an illness of about two months. The end was peaceful, and for several hours before he passed away he was unconscious. There were present at the bedside his wife, his son Charles, of Boston; his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Loomis, of New York, and his physician.

PROFESSOR EDWARD J. PHELPS.

The remains were taken to Burlington, Vt., for interment.

Edward John Phelps came of ancestors famous for their legal learning and prominence in American political life. Edward Phelps, a representative to the General Court of Connecticut in 1744, was his great-grandfather; John Phelps, a Revolutionary soldier, his grandfather, and Samuel S. Phelps, United States Senator from Vermont, his father.

Professor Phelps was born on July 11, 1822, at Middlebury, Vt., was graduated at Middlebury College in the Class of 1840, studied law at Yale and afterward with Horatio Seymour was admitted to the bar in Middlebury in 1843, and at the age of twenty-one began his professional career in his native town. He left Middlebury two years later for Bennington, Vt., and in 1851 entered upon his first public office, that of Second Controller of the Treasury, which he held to the close of President Fillmore's administration.

In 1870 he was a delegate to the Vermont Constitutional Convention, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater. In 1877 he presided over the centennial ceremonies of the battle of Bennington. Three years later he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Vermont, and defeated. He was then President of the American Bar Association, before which he delivered an address on "Justice Marshall and the Constitutional Law of His Time."

In 1881 he became Kent Professor of Law at Yale, and in succeeding years reaped fresh laurels by his scholarship. In 1882 he lectured before the Boston University law students on Constitutional law. He also wrote extensively on Constitutional and international law. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. Professor Phelps held his post four years. He not only made warm friends of many distinguished British publicists, but succeeded in creditably safeguarding American interests.

Mr. Phelps reached home in February, 1889, and went to Vermont to rest. In October, 1890, he was defeated for the United States Senate by Senator Morrill. Next year he made a stirring speech at the unveiling of the Bennington Battle Monument. In 1893 rumor selected him for Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet. Instead he served as senior counsel for the United States Government in the Court of Arbitration over the Bering Sea controversy. Overwork caused him to break down and he was forced to rest again.

In March, 1896, before the Brooklyn Institute, Mr. Phelps condemned President Cleveland's famous message on the Venezuelan case. Later, when the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission was named, he was appointed one of its members.

ACCUSED OF GOEBEL'S MURDER.

One Kentuckian in Custody and Warrants Issued For Others.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—W. H. Coulton, a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney, was arrested and placed in jail charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel. The arrest was made by Chief of Police Williams.

Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Captain John W. Davis, policeman of the State Capitol Square. The warrants charge them also with being accessories to the Goebel assassination, and warrants against ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley and John T. Powers, brother of Secretary of State Powers, were sworn out and sent to Whitley County for service.

Several witnesses who testified at the trial of Harlan Whittaker Tuesday swore that the shots at the time of the Goebel assassination were fired from the direction of Powers's office, and he and all of the parties for whom the warrants were issued have been under the strictest surveillance ever since the assassination.

A FORTUNE FOR A HORSE.

M. Blanc Pays $196,875 For Flying Fox, a Thoroughbred Racer.

LONDON (By Cable).—Flying Fox, son of Orme-Vampire, and the peer of England's thoroughbred racers, was sold at public auction for $196,875, the largest price ever paid for a race horse. Monsieur E. Blanc, millionaire Frenchman, and son of the founder of Monte Carlo, was the successful bidder.

Flying Fox was entered in the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's string of race horses. The sale was in many respects the most notable of its kind in the annals of the turf. Long before the time announced for the beginning of the sale the stables at Kingclere was a scene of the greatest animation.

Flying Fox was the winner of the 1899 Derby, the Two Thousand Guineas, the Eclipse Stakes and the Doncaster St. Leger. He is a four-year-old. Ormonde, his grandsire, was sold six years ago to Mr. McDonough, of San Francisco, for $150,000.

Sweet-Pea Celebration.

The sweet-pea is to have an international bi-centenary celebration this year. It was introduced into British gardens from its home in Eastern Europe just 200 years ago. The fine blooms and extensive range of coloring which are now obtained are, however, of comparatively recent date, having been produced during the last quarter of a century or so.

Progress.

With time comes progress and advancement in all lines of successfully conducted enterprises. Success comes to those only who have goods with superior merit and a reputation. In the manufacture of laundry starch for the last quarter of a century, J. C. Hubinger has been the peer of all others, and to-day is placing on the market his latest inventions, "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best," the finest laundry starches ever offered the public.

His new and original method enables you to obtain one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

A Rug of Many Pieces.

An old friend in Washington showed to me the other day, on his dining-room floor, a remarkable rug. It is composed of 225 pieces so artistically sewn together that no seam is visible. It seems that there is a certain wild sheep in Brazil, whose general color is a solid brown, with the exception of a small spot, snow-white, about four inches square, on its breast. The rug in question is made of these white spots, and 225 sheep were killed to provide them.—New York Press.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The French Navy Department is building a battleship which will cost nearly $6,000,000.

I Could Hardly Breathe

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me immediate relief. I don't believe there is a cough remedy in the world anywhere near as good."—W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill., May 29, 1899.

Cures Night Colds

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. It's first the throat and then the lungs. They don't naturally tend to get well. You have to help Nature a little.

You can stop this downward tendency any time by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Then take it tonight. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

You can get a small bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, now, for 25 cents. For hard coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the croup, the 50 cent size is better. For chronic cases, as consumption, and to keep on hand, the $1.00 size is most economical.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THE KENTUCKY CONFLICT

Governor Taylor Pardons Officials Accused of Goebel's Murder.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF BECKHAM.

Kentucky's Republican Secretary of State and the Capital Policeman Forcibly Taken From a Train in Lexington—Beckham Forming a State Militia—Judge Upholds Democratic Contention

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—According to a statement made by Governor W. S. Taylor Sunday he has granted a pardon to each of the persons for whom warrants have been issued charging them with being accessories to the assassination of Goebel. In his statement, Governor Taylor charges the Democratic contestants for State offices with conspiracy to obtain control of the Government, declares Goebel was assassinated by some person whose identity is unknown and charges that a conspiracy was formed to fasten "this heinous crime upon all or some of the State officers elected by the people, the purpose being to obscure and cover the political robbery and to terrorize in the Assembly all opposition." He continues:

"In order to carry out this foul conspiracy, they procured an act appropriating $100,000 ostensibly for the purpose of detecting the criminals, and have employed a lawyer, whose course in the criminal proceedings was so odious as to cause a riot, resulting in the destruction of the courthouse and the loss of over forty lives.

"Following this an employe of the Cincinnati Enquirer has made affidavits charging that Hon. Caleb Powers, Secretary of State; his brother John Powers, a captain of a company of State Militia; W. H. Culton, a clerk in the auditor's office; Hon. Charles Finlay, former Secretary of State, and Captain John W. Davis, policeman of the State House grounds, conspired, aided and assisted in said assassination.

"For some cause, or without cause, our courts, composed entirely of Democratic Judges, have become so partisan that it is practically, if not absolutely, impossible for any man not of their persuasion to obtain a fair trial. As organized the courts are courts of conviction instead of courts of trial.

"Under this state of affairs, believing that each one of said persons is innocent of any complicity in said crime, and further believing that the enormous reward will secure the conviction of these men, however innocent, I deem it my solemn duty to issue pardons to them, in order that the political conspirators might not be enabled to deprive them of their liberty or their life. The guilty men should be punished, but designing men controlling the court should not be enabled to shed the blood of innocent men, and if it is in my power to prevent it, I pledge myself in the name of God and humanity that it shall not be done."

ARREST OF REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS

Forcibly Taken From a Train While Attempting to Escape.

LEXINGTON, Ky. (Special).—Caleb Powers, Republican Secretary of State, and John Davis, policeman of the State Capitol in Frankfort, were arrested here while attempting to escape to the mountains. They were guarded by a squad of soldiers from Frankfort and were in uniform and carried guns. Both are charged with being accessories to the assassination of William Goebel.

The men had been protected in the State Capitol all day by Governor Taylor's soldiers, but about eight o'clock Saturday evening they were hurried to the Chesapeake and Ohio station as soldiers and took the train for this city. Word of their escape was quickly given in Frankfort, and officials here were asked to arrest them, a reward of $1500 being offered for their arrest.

When the train reached this city a local company of militia, which is in possession of the armory here, was drawn up at the station. A squad of police searched the train and found the men after much trouble.

They refused to submit to arrest, and a policeman struck Powers over the head with his club, cutting it badly. One of the Taylor soldiers struck Lieutenant Peake over the hand with a gun, breaking his fingers. The policemen then covered the soldiers with their pistols, and the fugitives surrendered. They were hurried to jail.

DECISION FAVORS DEMOCRATS.

Judge Field Holds that the Legislature Is the Judge of Contests.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special).—A decision sustaining the contention of the Democrats that the Legislature is the tribunal designated by the Constitution for the determination of contests for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, has been handed down in the Circuit Court by Judge Field.

The Republicans will appeal the case to the State Court of Appeals, and if the decision there is against them will try to get a hearing before the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Fields reviews the history of the case, and declares the line of authority to the effect that the courts cannot inquire into the motives which induced the action of the Legislature is unbroken, and must be taken as the law.

Beckham Calls For Troops.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—The first move on the part of Governor Beckham's followers toward the formation of a State Guard under his administration was taken here Sunday. City Clerk Ben Marshall circulated a paper and enlisted the requisite number of men, who are to compose a new company. The guns for this company have been provided by citizens here, most of them being either needle guns or Winchesters.

Taylor's Right to Pardon.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—In connection with the pardons issued by Governor Taylor to State officers and others before their arrest as suspects a statement is made that it has been the custom for years and is legal for Governors to pardon men in advance of trials. In some cases pardons have been issued to save what were cepted as cases of useless expense.

Pleads to Be Hanged.

Archibald Corley, sentenced to serve twenty-five years for a murder committed in Chicago, has acknowledged his guilt, and asks that he be hanged, not sent to prison. It is not likely that his peculiar plea will have any effect in changing Corley's sentence.

STRIKERS' DIRE DISTRESS

Thousands Suffering in Chicago and the End is Not in Sight.

Rents Long Overdue, and Many Families of the Fifty Thousand May Soon Be Homeless.

CHICAGO (Special).—One of the most conspicuous results of the long-continued tie-up in the building industry of Chicago and the consequent idleness of 50,000 union workmen is that thousands of strikers' families are in actual want.

Most of the men now on strike did not want to be locked out. They have been out of employment for five months, and practically every one of the 50,000 has been without work for five weeks. In that time their little stock of provisions and money has diminished rapidly or entirely disappeared, and now in many cases families are on the extreme verge of starvation.

To the business agents, who are looked upon by union men as their leaders, working men have come with tears in their eyes to say that their families were starving and that they must work. At the Civic Federation Headquarters it was said that many requests for aid had come from families of workmen involved in the big building strike. Material men and contractors who are personally acquainted with many of the workmen also say that many appeals had come to them and in scores of cases the employers aided their former workmen, many of whom were out at the order of the union and not of their own volition.

About $500,000 has been paid out of the treasuries of the various unions for "strike benefits," but this is to be stopped, it is said, as the treasuries are low, and the money remaining is needed for the purpose of buying off non-union men who want to fill the places of the union strikers.

Agents of the landlords have served thousands of the dreaded five-day notices on strikers to vacate their dwellings or pay the rent due, and, as the tenants have no money, it means that they are to be homeless in a short time. Many of the men have not paid their rent for two or three months.

In the districts where the striking union men live evidences of want are particularly apparent. The small dealers in groceries, meats and other provisions along Milwaukee avenue, Clybourn avenue, Blue Island avenue and other neighborhoods say the conditions are the worst that have prevailed for years.

Purchases have been limited to the barest necessities, and hardly a cent is spent except for something to eat. The small dealers have felt the conditions keenly, and have been sufferers to a great extent through the strike. Those who afforded many of the luxuries have been compelled to ask their grocers for credit in order to obtain the necessities for the table.

In this way many who never requested credit before have been carried on the books of the storekeepers, until it has become a burden almost too heavy for their small capital to float.

Even if conditions change soon it is said that it may be impossible for many of the men, whose wages at best are small, ever to catch up on their indebtedness, and so the small dealers and property owners will lose much by the labor troubles.

No one can see the end, both sides being stubborn, and the fight is simply to all appearances a test of endurance.

BOERS ARE FORCED TO RETREAT.

An All-Day Fight Ends in a Victory For the British.

LONDON (By Cable).—Lord Roberts's troops again came in touch with the Boers on Saturday, and after an all-day fight the burghers were routed. The fighting occurred at Driefontein. The Boer losses are reported to have been heavy, as the British picked up 102 of their dead.

The opposition met at Dreifontein was somewhat unexpected, the idea being that, if there were any resistance, it would be at Petrusberg. Profiting by their experience, the Boers were prepared for a British flanking movement, but, in extending their position in order to avoid being outflanked, they probably weakened their centre, thus making it possible for the British infantry to carry this with a bayonet charge.

The British reported casualties up to Saturday are as follows: Killed, 2418; wounded, 8747; died of disease, 1029; missing, 3483; total, 15,677.

Boers Requested Foreign Intervention.

LONDON (By Cable).—Presidents Kruger and Steyn seek peace on the basis of independence of the republics and amnesty for rebel colonials. The foreign consuls at Pretoria have been asked to invite the intervention of the Powers they represent.

THOUSANDS OF BIRDS FOR HATS.

Scores of Delaware Gunners Shooting Them For Milliners.

WILMINGTON, Del. (Special).—To gratify the pride of the Easter bonnet, a merciless slaughter of Delaware birds is in progress. Twenty thousand birds is the quota needed to supply the demands of fashion, and bluebirds, blackbirds, common crows, owls and meadow larks are the innocent sacrifices for the Easter parade.

Their skins are to be shipped to a New York firm of commission merchants, and will be sold to fashionable milliners.

The firm has arranged with a resident of Milford to meet the demands for feathers. Eight cents is the price to be paid for each bird that falls before the gun or is ensnared within the meshes of the night hunter's net.

Fields and peach orchards now are alive with insectivorous birds, and sportsmen will have no trouble in bagging big strings. Snaring is a favorite method. The birds can be approached in the brush at night with great nets, in whose meshes they become entangled.

INSURGENTS RESIST ADVANCE.

Thousands of Organized Filipinos Oppose Houston's Battalion in Panay.

MANILA (By Cable).—Thousands of organized insurgents are resisting Colonel Houston's battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment at Antique, Province of Panay, which is the only province which Americans do not occupy. The Americans lost seven killed. A battalion of the Forty-fourth from Iloilo reinforced Houston's command.

One hundred and fifty Tagalos armed with rifles, have surrendered at Capiz and have been transferred to Luzon.

Six Americans were killed in ambush recently laid by the Filipinos at Aparri.

New Tomb For Lincoln's Body.

Abraham Lincoln's body was removed to a vault at Springfield, Ill., pending the erection of a new tomb.

Why 1900 is Not a Leap Year.

Many are puzzled by the fact that, although the old test "divide by four without a remainder" applies to the present year, yet 1900 is not a leap year. Julius Cæsar is responsible for the variation. Finding that the solar "year" occupied about 365¼ days, he decided that it would be better to add an entire day to the year in every fourth revolution of the earth around the sun, but as the "quarter" day was approximate, being actually five hours and a little less than forty-nine minutes, there would be a gain in the course of a century of nearly a day. That being the case, he further ordained that in order to prevent the calendar year from getting too far in advance of the solar an occasional leap year should be "skipped," and it is 1900's turn.

The Reindeer in Alaska.

Lieutenant Jarvis, of the revenue marine service, who has recently returned from Alaska, commends with the highest praise the Rev. Sheldon Jackson's plan of introducing reindeer into Alaska. Dr. Jackson has had to suffer a great deal of ridicule in this regard, but Lieutenant Jarvis says that it is the most important movement ever undertaken by the Government in that part of the world, because reindeer are the only animals that can live and flourish in that country, and are invaluable for their milk, for food, for their fur as clothing and as beasts of burden.—Indianapolis News.

The first law in tartans is that every stripe, of whatever breadth or colors, must be the same in both the length and breadth of the web.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

About 400,000,000 pounds of soap are used in Britain yearly.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Aluminum horseshoes are coming into favor in some quarters.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c

Missouri has suffered $15,000,000 loss by tornado since 1890.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

London annually consumes about seven and a half million tons of coal.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Georgia has experienced the most prosperous winter in a score of years.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Sycose is the new material used as a substitute for sugar in diabetes.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It is much better to sit in the lap of luxury than to stand on ceremony.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicleu and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

More than 20,000 Japanese immigrants arrived at Hawaii last year.

Japan is having built in England one of the largest battleships afloat.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y

No matter how run down it may feel the clock never takes a day off.

The Spanish Minister and His Wife.

When the Spanish Minister and his American wife drive out in Washington they attract no little attention. They drive in a very handsomely appointed victoria, and the men on the box are in very light liveries with brilliant scarlet cockades in their hats. The duke is very fair and the duchess a decided brunette, and they make a very handsome couple. They are great friends of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, and if the duchess, who was Miss Lowrie, ever did refuse the admiral, as the popular story goes, he has got bravely over his wound, and the duke certainly bears no Spanish spite against the hero of Manila, for the two are frequently to be seen laughing and joking together. The duke is a very unostentatious man, and while the duchess goes on a shopping tour he remains in the carriage and smokes. —Washington Post.

New York City has 206 veterans of the Mexican War, seven of the Indian wars and 15,000 of the Civil War on the pension rolls.

"I am getting mighty tired picking up pieces of soap that are thrown out around this house. The very first time I go to town I am going to get a box of Ivory Soap that floats on the water so you can see it."

IVORY SOAP—IT FLOATS.

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Mr. Dooley Defines a Poet.

The Archey Road Literary Club was holding a meeting at Molly Donahue's, and Mr. Donahue and Mr. Dooley engaged in an analytical discussion of poets and poetry:

"Why shud men, grown men, write pothry?" Mr. Donahue demanded, with a great show of spirit.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis this way with thim. A pote's a man with something to say that he hasn't thought out. Now, ye'er in a way, Malachi, a pote. When ye'er at home bustin' to expriss yerself, an' not knowin' exactly what it is ye want to say, or how ye ought to say it if ye knew, ye have th' makin's iv a pote in ye. Ye needn't look savage. Ye'll niver be wan while ye feel sthrong about your throubles. A pote doesn't feel really bad. He on'y thinks he does. He's able to find wurruds to pour out his heart in, an' more thin that he's able f'r to cut up th' wurruds into proper len'ths an' have thim fit into each other like matched flurin'. Think iv a man sittin' down with a woild passion in his hear-rt an' thryin' to measure it with a pocket-rule! Th' man that's rale mad, that's mad clear through, can't speak plainly. He splutters as you do, avick. That's wan reason I'm agin pothry. There ar-re other reasons, but that's wan iv them. But we've got to take iverything in life, th' good with th' bad. Ivery man that r-reads mustr-read his peck iv pothry." —The Author of "Mr. Dooley," in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Electrical Advertising Device.

A patent has been issued for a new electrical device. It is proposed to sink in the pavement a glass disk to be lighted at night from below. The modifications of this are easily imagined.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A Colorado girl died from the effects of a cake walk in a rag-time contest.

Farms, $15 acre. $1 down; $1 week.

Splendid land, 8 miles thriving Canadian town. MARTIN, Grand Island, N. Y.

The latest proposed French battleship of 12,416 tons will cost $5,585,000.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by DR. KLINE'S INVIGORATING TONIC. FREE $5 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO

Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamp for Big Catalog. A C

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1900

GREGORY'S SEEDS

For 40 years the favorite with practical gardeners and florists. The new 1900 catalogue describes all varieties. Send for it.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

PATENT SECURED OR Fee Refunded

Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for "Inventors' Primer," FREE. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab., 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. —NYNU 11

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ALABASTINE

LABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

ADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

LL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

EWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

ND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

ENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

HE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

N BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

UISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

STABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

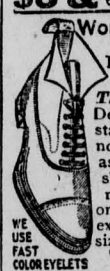
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 10c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—largest earliest Tomato Giant on earth. A C

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Happy pills

The greatest remedy for JOHNSON'S

MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER

Grippe and Liver Diseases. KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr H H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Before another issue of the ITEM appears the first winter convention held in Huntingdon county by the Republican party will have passed into history. Heretofore the ITEM has had but little to say on the political situation as it is at present in this county for the reason that the people have been surfeited with campaign literature, much of which has been of a character to disgust the reputable and intelligent voter, but in justice to our friends and readers we believe it is due them that we express our convictions as formed from our point of view at this time.

One matter that has met with disapproval from nearly every section of the county is the calling of the convention at such an early date, contrary to the established usage. Personally, we are in favor of early conventions but when such a radical change was to be made several months' notice of the intent should have been given. Instead of that, however, but four weeks' notice was given, for the reason that those favoring the early date thought they could discomfit their opponents by this scheme and, if beaten, more time could be had for making a deal with the Democrats.

The present contest, the result of which will be determined at the primaries next Saturday evening, is not a new issue. The issue was formulated as far back as 1895 when a party of politicians in Philadelphia and Pittsburg determined to join their forces, gain control of the political machinery of the state and subvert it to their own ambitions and aggrandizement. Immense sums of money were at their command and the ball was set in motion. In every county in the state persons were found who esteemed Republicanism lightly and these by means known to the crafty and designing city politicians were drawn into the scheme. The first point necessary to put their plan into execution was to get Senator Quay, the people's champion, out of the way. To do this every means has been resorted to but the purpose has not yet been accomplished. These politicians were prepared to ride rough shod over the will of the people, Republican principles were abandoned and collusions formed with Democrats.

The Republicans of this county are now asked to endorse this scheme which they have heretofore repudiated. These insurgents demand that men shall be selected for state senator and legislature who will join with the Democrats if need be in order to assist the city schemers. Will you, fellow Republican, be a party to this dastardly and treacherous scheme? The facts show you that these statements are true:

Dr. Chisolm is the head of the insurgent movement in this county. He says he owns the material of the *Bulletin*, published at Mount Union. His brother is editing the Huntingdon *Journal*, owned by John Wanamaker and others. Dr. Chisolm is Mr. Wanamaker's mouth piece in this county. Now, did either of these papers support Bare and Milliken two years ago? The *Journal* took their names from its columns and substituted the names of the Democratic nominees. Why did Dr. Chisolm not protest against this when he was in position to do so? This same Dr. Chisolm had been elected, four years ago, to the state senate by the loyal Republicans of this district. He now seeks a re-nomination and promises to do great things if returned to that body. The best evidence of his insincerity might be gleaned from the record of the past four years. He asks Republicans to support him but he declines to support Republicans. The state senator to be chosen at this time will have opportunity to vote for two United States senators. The doctor's record shows that he will aid in the election of a Democrat to the United States senate if he cannot have things his own way. We are not prepared to believe that the Republicans would enjoy seeing the Keystone state represented in the United States senate by Democrats, and yet that is what they are asked to aid in doing next Saturday evening. The same remarks apply to the insurgent candidates for legislature. Neither Dr. Chisolm, H. H. Waite, Esq., or W. S. Huyett will agree to go into caucus with the Republicans and be bound by the action of that caucus. Bolters and insurgents are not entitled to any sympathy or support from people who believe in Republican principles.

There are people in this county who believed they were aiding a movement for purer politics when they cast their lot with the city politicians. Many of them seeing the corrupt means of the insurgent gang have discarded the movement in disgust. There are others who have not yet had their eyes opened to the true inwardness of the scheme. They are honest in their views but time will demonstrate how badly they are being deceived. Fellow Republicans, go to the primaries next Saturday evening and put your seal of condemnation on insurgent schemes by voting for those whom you know to be genuine, Simon-pure Republicans.

IN casting your ballots at the primaries next Saturday evening mark off every man whose Republicanism is questionable.

IT IS a significant fact that not a paper in the county owned by its editor gives any countenance to the insurgent movement. This fact ought to be convincing to the weak-kneed Republicans who are inclined to believe the silly slanders and infamous lies emanating from the insurgent camp.

WHEN John C. Taylor and Thomas W. Montgomery take their seats as members of the legislature from this county their constituents will know where to find them, viz: at their post of duty. They are both clean Christian men and will be a credit to the county. More than this they will act and counsel with Republicans. They will go into the Republican caucus and will vote for the caucus nominees whether it is in accordance with their views or not. They will not participate in conspiracies to disrupt the Republican party. Their opponents will not agree to do this.

THE insurgent bureau, running short of campaign literature, has attacked Oliver L Stewart because he was a soldier. Mr. Stewart when eighteen years of age ran off from home and enlisted in the service of his country as a substitute for another man. At the same time his maligners, not one of whom had the courage to take up the musket in defense of their country, were skulkers. They now seek to defame the reputation of the man who showed his patriotism by his actions. Every soldier ought to cast his vote for Oliver L. Stewart and rebuke the infamous traducers.

THE Republican candidates are:

For State Senator,
OLIVER L. STEWART.

For Assembly,
THOMAS W. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN C. TAYLOR.

The Insurgent candidates are:

For State Senator,
H. CLAY CHISOLM.

For Assembly,
H. H. WAITE,
W. SCOTT HUYETT.

Fellow Republicans, which shall it be, Republicans or insurgents? Take your choice.

Marriage Licenses.

Daniel G. Strong, Pitcairn, Allegheny Co., Pa., and E. Erma Householder, McConnellstown, Pa.

John Haffly, Cromwell township, and Zella M. Grove, West Providence township, Bedford Co., Pa.

John Price and Vida M. Hagerty, both of Morris township, Pennsylvania.

Harry E. Whitesel, West township, and Margaret Waldsmith, Oneida township.

William Dysard and Annie J. Hearn, both of Henderson township, Pa.

George W. Brodbeck, Clay township, and Mary Madden, Springfield township, Pa.

Frank G. Powell and Amelia Gardell, both of Juniata township, Pa.

An Unmitigated Falsehood.

In last week's *Journal* appeared this sentence: "Oliver L. Stewart thinks and has said that 90 cents a day is enough pay for a working man."

I desire to say on my honor as a man that I do not *think* anything of the kind and further that I never *said* anything of the kind. The statement is an unmitigated falsehood, and the people who know me, whether they be Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists or Populists, will not believe it. The use of such language would ill become any man who has a heart, and especially one who started in life as poor and in such humble circumstances as I did. I have hauled logs in mid winter when I was half-dressed, made cross ties and boarded in a log cabin on the mountains. I worked on the home farm in Oneida township from my infancy until I was seventeen years old, and know what poor people have to contend with to eke out an existence. To say that my fellow citizens should receive only 90 cents a day is so far beneath me, both in thought or speech, that I emphatically contradict the statement and request my friends to deny it, because it is absolutely false and untrue.

The Huntingdon Malleable Iron Co., in which I am interested, employes a large number of men, and not a single laboring man in the establishment receives less than $1.25 a day, while others receive more, some of the skilled mechanics earning twice that sum.

I am the friend of the workingmen, always was, and always will be. Their interests are my interests, their cause is my cause, and at all times I will count it as a privilege to serve them.

Respectfully,
OLIVER L. STEWART.

Huntingdon, March 10.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The BEST The REST The TEST

The best RANGE for the people of Huntingdon County to buy is the

Dockash

because it saves from 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel. The rest of the Ranges lack in one important feature, viz: The oven ventilation. This oven cannot be excelled in baking. The test of the *Dockash Range* is in having

Over 1,000 In Use

in Huntingdon and vicinity, and everyone praises its beauty, economy, durability and cheapness in price. Examine it at my new store.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Tinsmith,
Penn Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Two doors west of First National Bank.

News and Opinions
OF
National Importance
The Sun
ALONE
CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun
is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

Political Announcements.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

In making this announcement I wish to say that I was born and raised in Huntingdon county, and have lived here all my life. From the time I cast my first vote, until now, I have always been identified with the Republican party, always supporting its nominees, and always abiding by the will of the majority, even though at times contrary to my individual judgment and preferences, recognizing that our government is founded upon the principle that the majority should rule, and that any departure from this principle meant revolution and disorganization.

Owing to the early date fixed for the convention, and the unseasonable time of the year, it may not be possible for me to see each Republican personally, as I would like to do, and mean to do, if in my power; therefore I ask you to give my candidacy your consideration, promising you, that in the event of my nomination and election, I shall give to your interests and the interests of my constituents, the same devotion and attention that I have always given to my own private and personal interest and business.

Respectfully Yours,
Huntingdon. O. L. STEWART.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
North Dublin. JOHN C. TAYLOR.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon, H. H. WAITE.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. J. OLIVER WRIGHT.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Smithfield. ROBERT MASON.

NATIONAL DELEGATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in June, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and the conference of the Eighth Congressional district.
Huntingdon. CARL M. GAGE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,
and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at
CASH PRICES
which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 14, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1 00
Philadelphia.	11 20	4.30	7.00	8 50	12 25	4 35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly	Dly
	A.M	A. M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3 00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12 03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon....	3.29	8 35	12 16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12 37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown. ...	....	9.15	12.45	....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12 53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9 44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1 11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown. ..	5.15	10 38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11 06	2 10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2 29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11 47	2 43	.....	.....	8 33
Birmingham ...	6 46	12.13	3.07	h234	16 54	8 56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3 29	.....	7.18	9 20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3 10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly. A. M	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5 00	7 15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2 35	6 27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5 45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5 57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6 11	8 47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6 21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6 58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8 48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10 22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon. ...	8 20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8 33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11 25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg ... , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A M	A.M
Balti 11	55	11.55	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2 30	
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.1	7.15	10 55	4 05	
Phila.....11.48		11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York 2.13		2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7 13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.1[illegible] A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 7.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	p.m.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 55	5 20

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—To secure the original witch hazel salve, ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, well known as a certain cure for piles and skin disease. Beware of worthless counterfeits. They are dangerous. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for two low-rate ten-day excursions from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington March 15 and May 10. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.30 P. M., aud carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule :—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Altoona	11.40	A. M.	$7 35
Bellwood	f 11.52	"	7 35
Tyrone	12.03	P. M.	7 25
Huntingdon	12.35	"	6 65
Mount Union	f 12.54	"	6 35
Lewistown Junction	1.33	"	5 60
Washington ..... Arrive	7.15	"	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to Agent.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train, except the Pennsylvania Limited, until March 24 and May 19, inclusive, respectively, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase, at the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00, and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; from pursers of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach, at $4.50; Washington to Mount Vernon and return, via Electric Railway, 50 cents.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District. Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 2-21-4t

—Mrs. Calvin Zimmerman, Milesburg, Pa., says, "As a speedy cure for coughs, colds, croup and sore throat One Minute Cough Cure is unequaled It is pleasant for children to take. I heartily recommend it to mothers." It is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It cures bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung diseases. It will prevent consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

CASSVILLE.

J. O. Heaton and wife visited friends in Saltillo last week.

A handsome new organ was shipped to Seward Park last week by the Weaver Company, York, Pa.

The sale at the John Spangler farm took place on Saturday. The family will remove to their property in Cassville this week.

Revs. Glass and Bryner left for conference on Monday. C. T. Evans was chosen lay-representative and will also attend conference, which is held at Hazleton, Pa.

The local institute held here was a success in every way. J. O. Heaton welcomed the visitors, Wm. Hunter gave the response. The topics were all handled in an able manner; the music in charge of Miss Ada Wilson was excellent; the recitations which interspersed the sessions were bright and taking; a dialogue by six young ladies was warmly applauded, as was also "The Song of the Whip poor-will." These institutes are a means of inspiration to teacher, pupil and patron and should be encouraged.

—Wm. Orr, Newark, O., says. "We never feel safe without One Minute Cough Cure in the house. It saved my little boy's life when he had the pneumonia. We think it is the best medicine made." It cures coughs and all lung diseases. Pleasant to take, harmless and gives immediate results. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Sale Register.

TUESDAY, March 13th—J. B. Houck will sell on the Capt. Park farm, near Cassville, horses, colts, milch cows, heifers, sheep, chickens, wagons, hack, plows, harness, fanning mill, meat box, meat scales, potatoes, corn by the bushel, and household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, March 16th—H. S. Cowher will sell at the residence of J. M. Wakefield, near Mapleton, one folding couch, sideboard, chairs rockers, sink, 16 yds. new corpet, 40 yds. good carpet, centre table, extension table, set of dishes, set of glass dishes, beds, cooking utensils, clock, pictures, applebutter, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1900—S. G. & D. C. Wilson will sell at their residence in Cassville 2 work mares, Jersey cow, Champion wagon, bobsleds, sled, sleigh, buggy, harness, fly nets, blacksmith tools, 5-ton wagon scales, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

—M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the very best pills I ever used for costiveness, liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning March 18—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Ye must be born again.—John iii, 1-15. (Meeting led by the pastor.)

The topical reference includes the conversation between Christ and Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, at the time of the first Passover in Christ's public ministry. Nicodemus comes to Jesus by night to inquire the way of life. Christ's reply must have been a surprise to him. It was that life within must be changed. "Ye must be born again." Nicodemus probably had the idea that religion consisted largely in reformation and was not unnaturally taken aback and confused when Jesus told him that it consisted in regeneration.

1. The necessity of the new birth. Christ taught Nicodemus that the spirit may be born again and, further, must be if we are to be saved. The necessity of the new birth is clearly evident. Man in his natural, unregenerate state is an alien from God. He is not subject to the laws of God, neither indeed can be. Therefore it necessarily follows that if he is brought into the proper relation with God he must be changed—not without, but within. His heart must be changed. His disposition toward God must be changed. A new principle of living must be placed within him. This change Christ calls the new birth. "Ye must be born again."

2. The agent of the new birth. He is the Holy Ghost. The change is so radical that no power of man can effect it. Man may reform to some extent his outward life, but he cannot change his own heart. This God only can do, and He does it through His Holy Spirit. "Except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

3. The mystery of the new birth. Nicodemus could not understand how a man could be born again. The idea that the spirit could be born again was new to him, and he could not grasp it. And, although this idea of the new birth is so familiar to us, yet we cannot solve the problem of the new birth. It is still a profound mystery. That the Holy Ghost does change the hearts of men we do know, but how we do not know. By results only can the fact be known.

4. The proof of the new birth is a new life. When born again, old things pass away and all things become new. A new heart means a new life. The outward life is but a reflection of the inward principle of life. Change the principle, therefore, and the reflection must change. It just as necessarily follows that an unchanged reflection is positive proof that there has been no new birth.

Endeavorers, what do your lives show as to the new birth? Do you profess to have been born again? If so, do your lives prove it? Are they different from the lives of the unregenerate? Do you think that others would have any doubt from your lives as to whether you are born again? These are questions worth considering. Before we can be saved we must be born again, and we ought not to be satisfied unless we have positive proof that we have been born again.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

This meeting should be led by the pastor, as suggested by the committee on prayer meeting topics.

Bible Readings.—Gen. vi, 3; Ps. li, 10; Jer. xxiv, 1-7; xxxi, 31-34; xxxii, 36-40; Ezek. xi, 17-21; xviii, 30-32; xxxvi, 22-30; John vi, 63; Acts ii, 14-21; Gal. v, 19-26; Eph. v, 8, 9; Jas. i, 17, 18; I Pet. i, 22, 23.

The Smaller Gifts.

A thousand times to come short of the mark of the high calling and yet to have courage is a noble result. The unbroken will must be dear to God. If we are not frustrated a thousand times, we have no strength. The buckler is brightened by scouring; the sword is sharpened by grinding. To attain courage is a noble achievement; to sink down into limpness and invertebrate acceptance of the thing called fate, to be a moral jellyfish instead of a highly organized human being, with a bold power of resistance and defiance, is to be abhorrent to God. So the little sheaves are all bound into one sheaf of man's performance, which as a whole is sublime. The great man, humanity, needs all its little parts. God needs them all. The defective, the erring, still are parts, still in some way subserve, and the destiny of the individual is lifted up and ennobled by the thought of the whole and God working in and moving and inspiring the whole. So let the gatherer of the little sheaf rejoice and be glad and through mistakes and tears, discouragements and sins, slips and falls, still see the vision of God's acceptance of the smallest gift given in the spirit of love and consecration of His service, which is also the service of the brother.—Christian Register.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

WM. REED & SONS

A Big March Linen Sale

Friday and Saturday, March 16th and 17th.

Our Linen Department has made rapid strides in public favor in recent years. Do you know what a handsome stock of linens we are showing? We want you to see them. As a means of further introduction we will have a big sale on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH AND 17TH.

A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT, will be taken from every purchase of linen in the whole department. Besides this we will offer many lsnens at special net prices, all of which offer opportunities for saving money.

Special Bath towels at 5c., 10c., 13c., and 15 cents each.
Special lot of crash toweling at 5 cents per yard.
Special lot of crash toweling at 6 cents per yard.
Special lot of crash toweling at 8 cents per yard.
Special lot of crash toweling at 10 cents per yard.
Special 70-inch Bleached Table Linen worth 60 cts., at 50 cents per yard.

We intend that this shall be the greatest sale of linens we have ever made. If you do not need a yard of any kind of linen it will pay you to come just to see the display. You will not be disoppointed.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration For Your Cash

-AT-

CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make	$22, up.
Bob Sleds	$17 to $23.
Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed	$11 to $30.
Sewing Machines	$16.
Ingrain Carpet	25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws	$1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets	$8.
56 " Tea Sets	$4.
Plush Robes	$1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Big Reduction in High-Grade Shoes

I have decided to make a big reduction on all broken lines that cannot be duplicated, and these will be replaced by one of the largest spring stocks of shoes ever brought to this place. Keep in mind that shoes are higher now than we have known them to be in years, and getting more so every month, and while it is good storekeeping for me to adjust my stock as I am doing, it is good sense for you to profit by it. Now is the time to secure bargains in high-grade shoes. Hence these prices:

Ladies' $3 50 Carlisle Shoes, now	$2.50
Ladies' $2.50 Carlisle Shoes, now	$1.65
Men's $3 50 Leather Boots, now	$2.25
Men's $3 00 Leather Boots, now	$1 90
Men's $2.75 Leather Boots, now	$1.50
Men's $1.75 Leather Boots, now	$1.15
Boys' Leather Boots, now	$1.00 and $1.25

You cannot buy Rubbers of first quality anywhere for as little as here:

Men's First Quality Rubbers	75c
Women's First Quality Rubbers	50c
Boys' First Quality Rubbers	65c
Girls' First Quality Rubbers	40c and 45c
Men's Gum Boots	$2.75 and $3 00

Arctics and Hurons in proportion. Felts and Overs below cost.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 8132.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

VICTIMS OF FIRE DAMP.

Terrible Disaster in a Coal Mine in West Virginia.

FIRE FOLLOWED THE EXPLOSION.

Over One Hundred Miners Entombed by an Explosion at the Red Ash Mine—Hard Work of Rescue—Scores of Bodies Recovered—Governor Atkinson Orders an Investigation.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (Special). — The greatest mining horror in the New River region occurred at Red Ash about eight o'clock Tuesday morning by an explosion in the drift mine of the Red Ash Coal Company. There were 125 men in the mine and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was closed by falling slate. The explosion made only little noise, and the accident was first discovered by a laborer at the entrance.

The scene of the accident is three miles above Thurmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road. The principal owner of the mine is J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va. The manager is Ferdinand Howell.

The news of the disaster swept through the town and within a few minutes hundreds of men, women and children, relatives of the unfortunate miners, were upon the scene. As the conviction that the rescue of the entombed men alive was hopeless, they became frantic in their endeavors to reach their dead and dying in the wrecked shaft, and the work of attempted rescue was organized with extreme difficulty.

The mine is on the mountain side above water, and the coal is similar to that found in the Pocahontas district. On this account it is said here that the accident cannot have been caused by firedamp or by gas, but from dust, as was the case in one of the tragedies some years ago in a Pocahontas mine.

The district is a wild one on Rush Run, which is a south branch of New River, having its mouth at Thurmond. It is about sixty-five miles from this city.

The force of such an explosion caused an immense falling of the slate and other debris, so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance, and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue.

As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might, and were relieved in short relays by other men, so as to expedite the work of rescuing as much as possible.

The first successful strike of the rescuers was about ten o'clock in the morning, when ten bodies were recovered. Seven of them were already dead, and the other three were dying. As the miners were located at different places in the drift, and the explosion caused the falling slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescue met with one great obstruction or another.

After the men got under headway in the work of rescue they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and coffins.

All work was stopped in the surrounding mines of the district, and the people within a radius of many miles assembled on the grounds of the Red Ash company.

The population of the mining village is five hundred. All are miners, and the calamity will reach almost every little house in the mining town.

The managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue. It is impossible to describe the amount of work done by this concentrated army of men, but they were greatly impeded because of the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift. The large heavy side tires of the entrance were blown out to some distance, together with a lot of heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out some distance.

Chief Mine Inspector J. W. Paul, Governer Atkinson and others left here Tuesday night for the scene of the disaster to make an investigation. Mr. Paul stated that the mine had been in splendid condition, and if the explosion was caused by fire damp, as reported, he was at a loss to account for its presence.

The mine was last inspected on October 24, 1899, when it was found to be perfectly safe. The Red Ash mine was operated by the Red Ash Coal Company, composed of J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va., and other Staunton parties.

REAR-ADMIRAL WATSON RELIEVED.

Ordered to Transfer His Flag to the Baltimore and Proceed Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—On account of the delicate condition of Rear-Admiral Watson's health he has been ordered to transfer his flag to the Baltimore and to proceed home by way of the Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea, stopping at such European ports as he deems proper, as was done in the case of Admiral Dewey.

REAR-ADMIRAL WATSON.

(Rear-Admiral Remey has been appointed his successor in command of the Asiatic Station.)

He will probably arrive in European waters some time during the summer, and may visit the Paris Exposition.

Rear-Admiral Remey, at present in command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, will be ordered to succeed Rear-Admiral Watson in command of the Asiatic Station.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Senator Davis has prepared an amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty authorizing the United States to fortify and control, police and patrol the Nicaragua Canal.

A favorable report was made in the House on the bill reorganizing the Consular service on a civil service basis.

The House of Representatives decided the contested election case of William F. Aldrich against Gaston A. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama District, in favor of Mr. Aldrich, who was promptly sworn in.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations voted to give former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii $20,000, with an annuity of $10,000 hereafter.

The term of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has been indefinitely extended.

Representative Levy introduced a resolution requiring Cuba to reimburse the United States for expenses incurred on the island's account.

Our Adopted Islands.

One hundred thousand rubber trees will be planted in Hawaii to see if they can be profitably grown.

Filipinos are said to have raised a large fund and to have given Major-General Lawton's slayer $25,000.

The total exportations of hemp from the Philippine Islands to December 31 last amounted to 95,370 tons, valued at $10,998,509.

Lieutenant Koehler, of the Ninth Infantry, was lured into an ambush and killed by Filipinos near Tarlac.

General Maximo Gomez has written to the Havana newspapers to say that he cannot accept any offer of monetary assistance, especially at a time when, owing to Cuba's misfortunes, her treasury is in the hands of the foreigner.

Brigadier-General Funston took 200 men through the mountains to Baler on the eastern coast without meeting an insurgent.

The people of Porto Rico are showing some signs of discouragement at the failure of Congress to provide a government for the island.

Governor-General Wood of Cuba says he has decided not to open any more schools at present, as the 2300 schools already established practically meet all the requirements.

Domestic.

David W. Reeves, the well-known bandmaster, died at Providence, R. I., from paralysis after a short illness. He was fifty-two years old.

Major James Barroll Washington, a former Confederate soldier, died in Pittsburg, Penn., aged sixty-one. His great-grandfather was John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington.

Ellen Duff, a mendicant, when searched at the City Lodging-House in New York City was found to have $11,000 deposited in banks.

N. L. Michael, Vice-President of the American Bank at Lima, Ohio, that was mysteriously robbed of $18,000 more than a year ago, was arrested charged with the robbery. Michael brands his arrest as blackmail.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District of Indiana renominated Representative James E. Watson by acclamation.

The spring tide of immigration is now at its height. During the past week ending more than ten thousand immigrants landed at the Barge Office in New York City.

Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace streets, Chicago. William Schindler was shot in the breast by Joseph Watts. He will die. Six others were injured.

Frank B. Callaway, a wife murderer, who was to have been hanged Monday, committed suicide in his cell at St. Louis, Mo.

A dangerous new counterfeit bill, a combination of one-dollar note and a ten-dollar note, has been discovered through the arrest of Douglas Force, a card writer in Chicago.

A proclamation has been issued by Governor Stanley declaring a quarantine which practically excludes the shipment of dairy cattle into Kansas. The quarantine is established in order to prevent the further introduction of tuberculosis into Kansas herds.

An appropriation of $40,000 has been voted by the Mississippi Legislature for the establisment of a textile school at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The transport Warren arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, after a voyage of forty-one days, with General Joseph Wheeler on board.

The order for the shipment of guns and ammunition from the State armory at Frankfort to London, Ky., by the Republican State authorities has been revoked.

A heavy storm prevailed in Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Snow, sleet and rain fell in turn.

Burglars entered the office of the Hand Brewing Company at Pawtucket, R. I., and blew open the safe with dynamite. Between $3000 and $4000 is missing.

Miss Georgianna Peck, of Minneapolis, Minn., a niece of Senator Burrows's wife, was killed in a bicycle collision at Detroit, Mich.

As the result of a street duel at Linton, Ind., Bryan Cullen was shot and killed and Allen Marshall and Desoto Ward were wounded.

William J. Garland, charged with the murder of his wife at Phœbus, Va., on February 14, was acquitted after a detention of two weeks in jail. His wife was seventy years old. He is forty-five.

Edward Cavanaugh was arrested in New York City charged with stealing $6000 worth of jewelry. Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot is his accuser.

Schaeffer, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a new amateur swimming record for 200 yards at Boston, his time being 2:30 2-5; previous record, 2:37 2-5.

The North Atlantic squadron will join in celebrating the 125th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, at Boston, June 7.

Foreign.

The British Consulate at Bordeaux, France, was attacked by French students and others.

Queen Natalie of Servia has cancelled her will drawn in favor of her son, King Alexander, through disgust at his acquiescence in the virtual dictatorship of his unprincipled father, Milan, and has drawn a new one, leaving her millions to the poor of Servia and France.

General Pepin, former Governor of Santiago, Santo Domingo, headed a revolt against the present Government and a state of siege was declared.

On account of the discovery of several Nihilist plots in Russia, great precautions are being taken to guard the Czar.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Cronje's name is pronounced as if written Cron-ya, not Cron-ja.

Henry James's income from his books during the year 1899 was over $6000.

Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, has divided his salary among the hospitals in his district.

The Prince of Wales's tact has resulted in preventing a large withdrawal of exhibits from the Paris Exposition.

Lord Landsdowne, the British Secretary of State for War, is a descendant of Lord Shelburne, George III's Prime Minister.

During his speechmaking tours, in the last three years, William Jennings Bryan has traveled something more than 100,000 miles.

Lord Salisbury is a very stout man, weighing fully 250 pounds, but curiously enough, he was of slight physique in his youth.

The faculty of Edinburgh University has decided to confer the degrees of LL.D. on Mr. Joseph Choate, the American Ambassador in London.

Whenever Senator Tillman wishes to speak on a set subject he always carefully prepares his speech beforehand and commits it to memory.

The oldest member of the Senate is Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was born in 1826, while the youngest, Beveridge, is only thirty-five years old.

George Everett, the builder of postoffices and custom houses for the United States Government, worked as a day laborer and stonecutter less than twenty years ago.

Admiral Dewey's son has gone to Chicago to live. He will control the Western agency of the dry goods house with which he has been associated ever since he left college.

Former President Grover Cleveland has gone to Florida on a three weeks' hunting and fishing excursion. Dr. Joseph P. Bryant, E. C. Benedict and Daniel S. Lamont accompanied him.

At the time when Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, the Frenchman who has led the Boers in South Africa, left for that country he was devoting himself assiduously to military charitable institutions in France.

General Miles has long been known as one of the most accomplished horsemen in the army. Since he has been stationed in Washington he has kept up his riding, and every morning, whatever the weather, he spends an hour or two on horseback.

CYCLING NOTES.

Corning (N. Y.) telegraph messenger boys are buying chainless bicycles.

The professional racing season will begin about the second week in April.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has organized a corps of 240 bicycle policemen.

The wheelmen of England are taking to khaki cloth for cycling costumes, but the fad is not likely to extend to this country.

In the State of New York alone nearly $200,000 have been collected for the side-path building, and much of it has already been expended.

Touring gives promise of becoming more popular than ever in the coming season, and many riders are planning to spend their summer vacations in this way.

The most successful riders in the professional ranks last year were Cooper, Stevens, Kiser and McFarland. The former's winnings amounted to about $3200, and the other three averaged about $2900.

Billy Young, the trainer, intends to leave New York for Cape Nome, Alaska, in the search for a fortune May 1. Young will join Brick Kuhn at San Francisco and make the trip in company with Kuhn and Kimball.

The bicycle policemen of New York City say that they will not tolerate scorching on the public streets this year. They say that they propose arresting every scorcher and will do what they can to see that each man is fined $5 for his first offence and more for the second.

Lord Charles Beresford was laughed at when he said in a speech that half the carriage traffic consisted of the horses, but he was right. The cure of congestion is the use of motors, without horses, and, of course, bicycles. It is not speed that causes congestion, but the lack of it.

Rube Shields, the eccentric trick rider, whose antics as a countryman along the circuits of a few years ago amused large crowds on the streets of every city, has just turned up in Los Angeles with his pockets lined with gold. Shields has been doing Texas for a year with his brother.

A Chicago man is working on two new tires that are intended to prevent a total collapse of the tire in cases of punctures. In one tire air-pockets are arranged on each side; in the other three small inner tubes are arranged within the tire; each is independent of the other, and it is claimed that a puncture in one will not affect the others.

LABOR WORLD.

About 4000 granite cutters are idle in New England.

The number of persons employed in English colleries is over 335,000.

Austria had 255 strikes in 1893, involving 885 establishments, with 39,000 laborers.

Cigar-makers in Tampa, Fla., will start a box factory to avoid paying an advance in prices demanded.

Several hundred Doukhobors are employed in building a railroad in Manitoba, and are said to be good "navvies."

The mineral production of British Columbia for 1899 suffered a loss of $3,000,000 because of the miners' strike at Slocan.

There is a large influx of skilled labor from the North into the Birmingham (Ala.) district. Every man is needed for new industries in that region.

Thousands of laborers on the plantations in Porto Rico are on the point of starvation. The planters have no money to pay them and no money to plant new crops.

The large gold mines at Rossland and Nelson, B.C., have closed down for an indefinite period, in accordance, it is said, with an agreement for united action against the miners' union.

The Chicago Council has sustained a veto by Mayor Harrison of an ordinance raising the wages of the city's day-laborers from $1.50 to $2 a day, with double pay for holidays and extra for overtime.

Washington, D. C., has done its street cleaning during the past year by direct employment instead of through contractors, and has thus saved fifty per cent. of the former cost, while paying twenty-five cents a day more in wages.

A special investigation of the Michigan Labor Commissioner as to the new coal veins of Michigan shows that there are now more than 20,000 acres in operation, the yield of coal per acre being 4500 tons. The average yield per month is 60,000 tons.

The greatest coal strike that Austria has ever witnessed is now on. Some 70,000 hands have struck in the coal districts of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. They claim an eight-hour shift from bank to bank, a twenty per cent. increase of wages, and several smaller matters.

DEATH ENDS LONG SLEEP.

Remarkable Case of Elida Wilbur, of San Francisco, Cal.

Girl Was in a Trance For More Than Two Years and Could Not be Restored to Consciousness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special). — Elida Wilbur, a beautiful girl, who had been in a trance for more than two years, died here Tuesday morning. Her relatives had hoped because of signs of returning consciousness that in a day or two she would recover.

The case has been a mystery to the medical profession, but it is believed the girl suffered from a rare form of hysteria. She went to sleep in February, 1898, and never really awakened. Her mother found her lying on a lounge in her room with one hand extended as if she had just dropped a novel which was lying on the floor. The gas was turned on, but there was no thought that she had attempted to commit suicide. It looked as if, overtired, she had fallen asleep.

James Dunphy, a young man who had paid court to her, called up the Wilbur house on the telephone at seven o'clock that morning, and insisted that he must speak with the girl. Mrs. Wilbur, annoyed at so early a call, and at Dunphy's persistence, consented to go to her room and see if she was awake, and found her in the trance. Her eyes were open and staring. Physicians were summoned, and from that time on every possible effort was made to awaken her.

Electricity and all means known to physicians were tried without effect. Then they tried hypnotism and osteopathy, but these methods also failed. The young woman lost flesh to some extent, but was not emaciated. No one could tell what the matter was.

Miss Wilbur spoke about six weeks ago as if in a dream, saying, "Nobody loves me," and then relapsed into silence again. For the last few days the girl has been sinking. Her constitution had given way under the long strain.

50,000 MEN IDLE IN CHICAGO.

Building Material Firms Close Their Plants on Account of the Strike.

CHICAGO (Special). — Building material firms which supply the Chicago market voted to close their plants until conditions in the building industry of the city shall have changed for the better.

The reason given for this move was that because of the paralysis in building operations brought on by labor troubles they have been conducting their business at a loss since last October.

By the closing 10,000 men employed in the stone quarries, brickyards, and plants where lime, cement, rubble stone, coping, brushed stone and other materials are handled are made idle.

Added to the 30,000 idle in the building industry, the 7000 striking machinists, and the 3000 on strike in other lines, it makes the total number of unemployed in the city fully 50,000.

CURRENCY BILL APPROVED.

The Senate Adopts the Conference Report By a Vote of 44 to 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate passed the currency and bond conference report by a vote of 44 to 26. The vote on the passage of the Currency bill itself on February 15 was 46 to 29, so that this vote shows an apparent gain of one for the advocates of the gold standard.

Mr. Chandler was the only Republican to oppose his party's efforts to make good one of the vital pledges of its most recent National platform. Messrs. Caffey, of Louisiana, and Lindsay, of Kentucky, the two Gold Democrats left in the Senate, voted for the report, as they did on February 15 for the bill itself. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, now classified as a Republican, was again absent without a pair.

CONGRESSMAN HARMER DEAD.

"Father of the House" Expires at His Home in Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA (Special). — Congressman Alfred O. Harmer, of the Fifth Pennsylvania District, and the "Father of the House," died at his home in Germantown, a suburb of this city.

Hr. Harmer had been ill since last November when he was stricken with a severe attack of kidney trouble. He recovered sufficiently to attend the opening of Congress in December, but later was again confined to his bed.

A few days ago he suffered a relapse and speedily failed, until Monday evening, when he died, surrounded by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

Alfred C. Harmer was born in Germantown on August 8, 1825. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and re-elected to every subsequent Congress with the exception of the Forty-fourth.

MRS. LAWTON GETS PEOPLE'S GIFT.

The Fund of $98,407.07 Transferred to the Widow of the General.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—An interesting scene occurred at the Riggs National Bank a few days ago, when the fund raised by the people in recognition of the services of the late Major-General Lawton was formally transferred to his widow.

General Corbin, as treasurer of the fund, drew a check for $98,407.07 in favor of Mary C. Lawton, and saw that it was transferred to her credit on the books of the bank. General Corbin said he did not care for a receipt, but Mrs. Lawton insisted on giving him one.

In addition to the money the committee also turned over to Mrs. Lawton all the letters received from subscribers to the fund.

PARTY LINES IN THE SENATE.

With Mr. Bard's Entrance Republicans Number Fifty-two.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mr. Bard, the newly elected Senator from California, has taken his seat in the Upper House. His entry into the Senate raises the present membership of that body to eighty-seven, there being still three vacancies—from Delaware, Pennsylvania and Utah.

With Mr. Bard the Republican Senators now number fifty-two. There are twenty-five Democrats, two Gold Democrats—Messrs. Lindsay and Caffery—four Populists and four Silverites. Counted as Populists are Messrs. Butler, Allen, Harris, of Kansas, and Heitfeld, and as Silverites Messrs. Teller, Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Pettigrew.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

11			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	—	@	26
Firsts	25	@	25½
Thirds to seconds	20	@	24
State—Thirds to firsts	20	@	25
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	25
Imitation Creamery	18	@	23
Factory, fresh firsts	18½	@	19
Low grades	17	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12¾	@	13
Small	12¾	@	13½
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	10
Full skims	4	@	4½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	15½	@	16
State and Penn	—	@	—
Western—Choice	—	@	15½
Southern	15	@	15½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	21	@	26
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 25
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 10
Pea, choice, 1899	2 10	@	2 12½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 22½
White kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 50
Yellow eye, 1899	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 50
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 22½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 75
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	4 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	13 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ pair	65	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	22	@	24
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	13	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	11
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Geese, Nearby, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	72½	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 37	@	1 75
Western, ₱ bag	1 37	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	90	@	1 15
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	1 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	85
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	75	@	1 75
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	5 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Beets, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ box	3 00	@	3 50
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	4	@	12
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 50	@	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78½
No. 2 Red	—	@	76½
Corn—No. 2	41½	@	41¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31¼
Track mixed	28¾	@	30
Rye—Western	63¾	@	64¼
State	58	@	59
Lard—City	—	@	5.70c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	8	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	6 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	8 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 15	@	5 35
Country dressed	5¾	@	7½

TOBACCO.

Western leaf has remained very steady in price, but the total dealings did not exceeds 200 hhds the past few days. Domestic cigar leaf has been only moderately actively the past few days. Holders have shown no anxiety to realize, however, and prices remain steady for everything in the way of desirable leaf. Foreign leaf has continued in good demand and the market retains a very firm tone.

FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN.

Twenty-nine Per Cent. of Wheat and 39 Per Cent. of Corn on March 1.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The consolidation of local returns to the American Agriculturist makes it appear that the amount of wheat still remaining on farms in the United States March 1 equals twenty-nine per cent. of the crop of 1899, or an aggregate of 164,000,000 bushels, compared with 204,700,000 bushels similarly reported last year. The present available supply of wheat for all purposes, according to the authority named, is 264,000,000 bushels, compared with 269,000,000 bushels in 1899. These totals include the farm stocks first named and commercial stocks in warehouses, etc.

Some thirty-nine per cent. of last year's great corn crop still remains on the farm, according to the March 1 report of the American Agriculturist, and this farm reserve is placed at 862,000,000 bushels. The consumptive demand for corn during the past twelve months has been heavy, the report showing that during this period, for the first time, the distributive demand exceeds two billion bushes per annum, including domestic consumption and exports.

The March 1 farm stocks of oats, following the excellent crop of 1899, are the largest ever reported, except in 1896, but the excess over the stocks thus held last year is only about ten per cent. These farm reserves are estimated at 332,000,000 bushels, or thirty-seven per cent. of the crop.

HELPED BY COTTON BOOM.

Business Throughout the Country is Stimulated by the Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The rise of cotton to nine and one-half cents, the highest point since January, 1893, has done much to stimulate business, drawing from Southern plantations and country towns more than double the quantity marketed last year, distributing millions to the producers, whose purchases of supplies are thus increased, and swelling beyond all expectation the purchases for export.

BOER FORCES RETREAT.

General French's Cavalry Turns the Burghers' Left Flank.

DUTCH RISE IN CAPE COLONY.

General Roberts Wins a Victory by Strategy—Drives the Boers Out of Well-Made Trenches at Osfontein With Little Loss—Rebellion of the Dutch Spreads in Cape Colony.

LONDON (By Cable)—General Roberts's cavalry under General French have repeated the tactics which drove General Cronje from Magersfontein, compelling Commandants De Wet and Delarey to withdraw the Boer army which had intrenched itself opposite the British at Osfontein.

The War Office has received the following dispatches from Lord Roberts:

"POPLAR GROVE, Wednesday.—We had a very successful day and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat.

"The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged with a second line of intrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up.

"The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well, and General French reports that the horse artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy.

"Our casualties were about fifty. I regret to say that Lieutenant Keswick was killed and Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded; both of the Twelfth Lancers. Lieutenant De Crespigny, of the Second Life Guards, was severely wounded.

"Generals De Wet and Delarey commanded the Boer forces."

Earlier in the day Lord Roberts sent the following:

"OSFONTEIN.—Our operations to-day promise to be a great success. The enemy occupied a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed General Colville's division on the north bank and Generals Keily-Kenny's and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank. The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the Sixth Division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time.

"The enemy are in full retreat toward the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, while Tucker's Seventh Division, Colville's Ninth Division and the Guards Brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplar's drift, where I propose to place my headquarters this evening.

"Our casualties will, I trust, be few, as the enemy were quite unprepared for being attacked by the flank and having their communications with Bloemfontein threatened."

The only detail that can be added to General Roberts's lucid account of the movement is that the Boers abandoned one gun, immense quantities of forage and a large number of tents.

REVOLT IN WEST CAPE COLONY.

Colonial Dutch Rebel in the Prieska and Kenhardt Districts.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony (By Cable).—The rebellion of the Colonial Dutch is spreading south from Griqualand West. Many Dutch are reported to have joined the movement, including Piet Moolman, an influential farmer. The Prieska and Kenhardt borders are patrolled throughout by Boers.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch to a news agency from Cape Town says that the number of Colonial Dutch who have risen in rebellion in the districts of Prieska and Kenhardt is estimated at 3000. The districts have been proclaimed Free State territory.

Boers Will Fight to the Death.

LONDON (By Cable).—A correspondent of the Daily News, who was captured by the Boers, but who is now at Sterkstroom, having been released at Bloemfontein by his captors, cables that while at the capital of the Orange Free State he had an interview with President Steyn, who said that the Boers would fight to the last man. He admitted the possibility of Pretoria capitulating, but said it would be preceded by events that would astonish Europe. He added that the struggle in the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal.

British on Transvaal Soil.

LONDON (By Cable).—Major Prendergast's flying column, after operating in Zululand, crossed the border on February 23 and intrenched at Catasa Hill, which is nine miles within the Transwaal.

Cronje to Go to St. Helena.

LONDON (By Cable).—The military authorities have decided that General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners shall be sent immediately to the Island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war.

WEDDING GIFTS GALORE.

Philadelphia Politicians Lavish Presents on the Mayor's Daughter.

Detail From Police and Detective Departments Necessary to Guard the Collection, Valued at $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA (Special). — Never was there such a wedding as that of Miss Karlene Theresa Ashbridge, stepdaughter of Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, to Schuyler Armstrong, one of the prominent young undertakers in Philadelphia.

It was a purely political wedding. To it was bidden every man in Philadelphia who had, has or hopes to have political influence, and an invitation was equivalent to a present. There were $50,000 worth of presents. No fewer than 5000 people attended the ceremony in Grace Temple.

The bride received enough presents to enable her to set up half a dozen housekeeping establishments, and the streets about the house were blocked for hours with wagons trying to deliver the gifts in time for exhibition after the ceremony.

Presents began pouring in in floods upon the residence of the Mayor early in the day, and it was not possible to find room for the gifts. Cases of jewelry, piano boxes, boxes of silver plate, boxes containing oil paintings that should show to the appreciative bride and her stepfather the taste and remembrance of the giver—all were left on the pavement, and a special detail of policemen and detectives had to be sent up to guard the treasure hoard.

Here are some of the gifts: Thirteen diamond brooches, 123 oil paintings, 4 grand pianos, 3 upright pianos, 49 cut glass fruit bowls, 63 pickle dishes, 3 sets of parlor furniture, 19 solid silver table services, 17 plate-glass mirrors, 456 pieces of silver, 102 salt and pepper boxes, 93 clocks, 17 pie knives, 9 music boxes, 23 china dinner sets, 16 china breakfast sets, 11 fish sets, 326 articles of bric-a-brac, 28 silver toilet sets and 216 flower vases.

In honor of the occasion the Mayor sent cards to everybody he knew, and the Mayor's acquaintanceship covers about everybody worth knowing in political life in Philadelphia. It is said every man on the city payroll received official information of the event scheduled to take place in the Ashbridge home.

As a result there has been great rivalry in the selection of gifts for the daughter of the city's head. Members of the City Council, 180 in number, taxed themselves $10 apiece; the police captains subscribed enough to purchase a $600 piano, and so on through the officialdom of Philadelphia.

There was such a plethora of presents, indeed, that many were left in their cases, so that they could be the more readily sent to the future home of the bride.

The arrangements for the wedding were on a scale befitting the occasion. The ceremony was performed in the church most nearly approaching the National Convention Hall in size, the Baptist Temple, as the bride's own church was not large enough, though its pastor, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, lately of New York, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George A. Peltz, of the Temple.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the Hotel Stratford, which was attended by nearly two thousand guests. The bride and bridegroom then started for Palm Beach.

INSPECTION OF A BOER COMMANDO.

(Scene in a market place, such as is a frequent occurrence in the various towns when troops gathered for reinforcements are reviewed by their commandant.)

SMALLPOX KILLS MANY.

One Hundred Deaths in Six Weeks in a Mississippi County.

JACKSON, Miss. (Special).—An official report made to the Hinds County Board of Supervisors reveals an appalling state of affairs in the Jonesville neighborhood in the southern part of the county.

The community is literally honeycombed with smallpox of the most virulent and loathsome form, and during the past six weeks nearly 100 deaths have occurred. On some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins, and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families have been wiped out of existence, and of several large families only one or two children are left.

The Board of Supervisors will make an effort to check further spread, and carte blanche was given to the physicians to purchase supplies and medicines. A bill for forty-three coffins used within the past two weeks was allowed.

BROMO-SELTZER FOR MOLINEUX.

A Bottle of the Drug Sent to the Prison For Him.

SING SING, N. Y. (Special).—In the mail that came to the State prison a few days ago was a bottle of bromo-seltzer addressed to Roland B. Molineux, in care of Warden Johnson. Besides the address, the package bore the sentence: "Give it to Molineux and tell him to brace up."

The bottle was an original package of bromo-seltzer, and had apparently never been opened. Warden Johnson turned it over to Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, who after a casual examination said that he could not tell whether the package contained anything of a poisonous or harmful nature. Molineux was not told of the receipt of the package.

Destructive Floods in Peru.

It is reliably reported that recent inundations in the Department of Muquogua, Peru, have caused losses to property estimated at $1,500,000.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Needle's Havoc—An Appeal For Mercy For Oppressed Womanhood—Let Her Have an Equal Chance With Man in the Struggle of Life.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is an appeal for mercy in behalf of oppressed womanhood and offers encouragement to those struggling for a livelihood; text, Ecclesiastes, iv., 1, "Behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter."

Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden times. Alexander the Great stood in his palace showing garments made by his own mother. The finest tapestries at Bayeux was made by the queen of William the Conqueror. Augustus, the emperor, would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family. So let the toiler everywhere be respected.

The needle has slain more than the sword. When the sewing machine was invented, some thought that invention would alleviate woman's toil and put an end to the despotism of the needle. But no. While the sewing machine has been a great blessing to well-to-do families in many cases it has added to the stab of the needle the crush of the wheel, and multitudes of women, notwithstanding the re-enforcement of the sewing machine, can only make, work hard as they will, between $2 and $3 a week.

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first parents was being turned out of Eden after they had done wrong. Adam and Eve, in their perfect state, might have got along without work or only such slight employment as a perfect garden with no weeds in it demanded. But as soon as they had sinned the best thing for them was to be turned out where they would have to work. We know what a withering thing it is for a man to have nothing to do. Of the thousand prosperous and honorable men that you know 999 had to work vigorously at the beginning. But I am now to tell you that industry is just as important for a woman's safety and happiness. The most unhappy women in our communities to-day are those who have no engagements to call them up in the morning; who, once having risen and breakfasted, lounge through the dull forenoon in slippers down at the heel and with disheveled hair, reading the last novel, and who, having dragged through a wretched forenoon and taken their afternoon sleep and having passed an hour and a half at their toilet, pick up their cardcase and go out to make calls, and who pass their evenings waiting for somebody to come in and break up the monotony. Arabella Stuart never was imprisoned in so dark a dungeon as that.

There is no happiness in an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot, but work she must or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that the first lesson should be how under God they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves, and that, too, after having through the false notions of their parents wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. We now and here declare the inhumanity, cruelty and outrage of that father and mother who pass their daughters into womanhood, having given them no faculty for earning their livelihood.

Mme. de Stael said, "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facility in ten occupations, in any one of which I could make a livelihood." You say you have a fortune to leave them. Oh, man and woman, have you not learned that, like vultures, like hawks, like eagles, riches have wings and fly away? Though you should be successful in leaving a competency behind you, the trickery of executors may swamp it in a night or some official in our churches may get up a mining company and induce your orphans to put their money into a hole in Colorado and if by the most skillful machinery the sunken money cannot be brought up again prove to them that it was eternally decreed that that was the way they were to lose it and that it went in the most orthodox and heavenly style. Oh, the damnable schemes that professed Christians will engage in until God puts His fingers into the collar of the hypocrite's robe and strips it clear down to the bottom! You have no right, because you are well off, to conclude that your children are going to be well off. A man died leaving a large fortune. His son fell dead in a Philadelphia grogshop. His old comrades came in and said as they bent over his corpse, "What is the matter with you, Boggsy?" The surgeon standing over him said: "Hush ye! He is dead!" "Oh, he is dead!" they said. "Come, boys; let us go and take a drink in memory of poor Boggsy!" Have you nothing better than money to leave your children? If you have not, but send your daughters into the world with empty brain and unskilled hand, you are guilty of assassination, homicide, infanticide.

There are women toiling in our cities for $2 or $3 a week who were the daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumbs that once fell from their father's table. That worn out broken shoe that she wears is the lineal descendant of the $12 gaiter in which her mother walked and that torn and faded calico had ancestery of magnificent brocade that swept Pennsylvania avenue and Broadway clean without any expense to the street commissioners. Though you live in an elegant residence and fare sumptuously every day, let your daughters feel it is a disgrace for them not to know how to work. I denounce the idea prevalent in society that, though our young women may embroider slippers and crochet and make mats for lamps to stand on without disgrace, the idea of doing anything for a livelihood is dishonorable. It is a shame for a young woman belonging to a large family to be inefficient when her father toils his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim hats as it is to twist a watch chain.

So far as I can understand the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. If women do that which is of no value, their work is honorable. If they do practical work, it is dishonorable. That our young women may escape the censure of doing dishonorable work I shall particularize. You may knit a tidy for the back of an arm-chair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may with a delicate brush beautify a mantel ornament, but die rather than earn enough to buy a marble mantel. You may learn artistic music until you can squall Italian, but never sing "Ortonville" or "Old Hundredth." Do nothing practical if you would in the eyes of refined society preserve your respectability. I scout these finical notions. I tell you a woman, no more than a man, has a right to occupy a place in this world unless she pays a rent for it.

In the course of a lifetime you consume whole harvests and droves of cattle and every day you live breathe forty hogheads of good, pure air. You must by some kind of usefulness pay for all this. Our race was the last thing created—the birds and fishes on the fourth day the cattle and lizards on the fifth day and man on the sixth day. If geologists are right, the earth was a million of years in the possession of the insects, beasts and birds before our race came upon it. In one sense we were invaders. The cattle, the lizards and the hawks had preemption right. The question is not what we are to do with the lizards and summer insects, but what the lizards and summer insects are to do with us. If we want a place in this world, we must earn it. The partridge makes its own nest before it occupies it. The lark by its morning song earns its breakfast before it eats it, and the Bible gives an intimation that the first duty of an idler is to starve when it says, "If he will not work, neither shall he eat." Idleness ruins the health, and very soon nature says: "This man has refused to pay his rent. Out with him!" Society is to be reconstructed on the subject of woman's toil. A vast majority of those who would have woman industrious shut her up to a few kinds of work. My judgment in this matter is that a woman has a right to do anything she can do well. There should be no department of merchandise, mechanism, art or science barred against her. If Miss Hosmer has genius for sculpture, give her a chisel. If Rosa Bonheur has a fondness for delineating animals, let her make "The Horse Fair." If Miss Mitchell will study astronomy, let her mount the starry ladder. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Lucretia Mott will preach the gospel, let her thrill with her womanly eloquence the Quaker meeting house.

It is said if woman is given such opportunities she will occupy places that might be taken by men. I say, if she have more skill and adaptedness for any position than a man has, let her have it. She has as much right to her bread, to her apparel and to her home as men have. But it is said that her nature is so delicate that she is unfitted for exhausting toil. I ask in the name of all past history what toil on earth is more severe, exhausting and tremendous than that toil of the needle to which for ages she has been subjected? The battering ram, the sword, the carbine, the battleax, have made no such havoc as the needle. I would that these living sepulchres in which women have for ages been buried might be opened and that some resurrection trumpet might bring up these living corpses in the fresh air and sunlight.

Go with me, and I will show you a woman who by hardest toil supports her children, her drunken husband, her old father and mother, pays her house rent, always has wholesome food on her table and when she can get some neighbor on the Sabbath to come in and take care of her family appears in church with hat and cloak that are far from indicating the toil to which she is subjected. Such a woman as that has body and soul enough to fit her for any position. She could stand beside the majority of your salesmen and dispose of more goods. She could go into your wheelwright shops and beat one-half of your workmen at making carriages. We talk about woman as though we had resigned to her all the light work and ourselves had shouldered the heavier. But the day of judgment, which will reveal the sufferings of the stake and inquisition, will marshal before the throne of God and the hierarchs of heaven the martyrs of washtub and needle. Now, I say if there be any preference in occupation let woman have it. God knows her trials are the severest. By her acuter sensitiveness to misfortune, by her hour of anguish, I demand that no one hedge up her pathway to a livelihood. Oh, the meanness, the despicability of men who begrudge a woman the right to work anywhere in any honorable calling!

I go still further and say that woman should have equal compensation with men. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men and in many cases only half? Here is the gigantic injustice—that for work equally well if not better done woman receives far less compensation than man. Start with the National Government. Women clerks in Washington get $900 for doing that for which men receive $1800. The wheel of oppression is rolling over the necks of thousands of women who are at this moment in despair about what they are to do. Many of the largest mercantile establishments of our cities are accessory to these abominations, and from their large establishments there are scores of souls being pitched off into death, and their employers know it. Is there a God? Will there be a judgment? I tell you if God rises up to redress woman's wrongs many of our large establishments will be swallowed up quicker than a South American earthquake ever took down a city. God will catch these oppressors between the two millstones of His wrath and grind them so powder.

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only $825 for doing work for which a male principal gets $1650? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire. Give her no more flatteries; give her justice! Oh, the thousand of sewing girls! Across the sunlight comes their death groan. It is not such a cry as comes from those who are suddenly hurled out of life, but a slow, grinding, horrible wasting away. Gather them before you and look into their faces, pinched, ghastly, hunger struck! Look at their fingers, needle-pricked and blood-tipped! See that premature stoop in the shoulders! Hear that dry, hacking, merciless cough! At a large meeting of these women held in Philadelphia grand speeches were delivered, but a needlewoman took the stand, threw aside her faded shawl, and with her shriveled arm hurled a very thunderbolt of eloquence, speaking out the horrors of her own experience.

Stand at the corner of a street in some great city at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning as the women go to work. Many of them had no breakfast except the crumbs that were left over from the night before or the crumbs they chew on their way through the street. Here they come! The working girls of the cities. These engaged in beadwork, these in flower making, in millinery, in paper box making, but, most overwork of all and least compensated, the sewing women. Why do they not take the city cars on their way up? They cannot afford the five cents. If, concluding to deny herself something else, she gets into the car, give her a seat. You want to see how Latimer and Ridley appeared in the fire. Look at that woman and behold a more horrible martyrdom, a hotter fire, a more agonizing death. Ask that woman how much she gets for her work, and she will tell you six cents for making coarse shirts and finds her own thread.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 18.

Subject: Jesus at Matthew's House, Mark ii., 13-22—Golden Text: Luke v., 27—Memory Verses, 15-17—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

13. It is supposed that the call of Matthew followed soon after the healing of the paralytic. See last lesson. "By the seaside." He may have gone there for room, as He could clearly see that no house was of sufficient size to accommodate the great crowds that desired to see and hear Him. This must have been near Capernaum, "where there was probably a suburb of fisher's huts and custom-houses." "He taught them." Jesus was always busily engaged.

14. "Levi." The same as Matthew. He was a Jew, and he calls himself a publican (Matt. 10:3), or tax-gatherer, an office which was very odious to the Jewish people. "The son of Alpheus." Henry thinks Levi, James and Less, Jude and Simon, the Canaanite, were brothers; but Lange and others think differently. "The receipt of custom." Toll-house, or custom-house. It was a busy center of merchandise—the landing-place of many ships, and "a natural place for the collection of tribute and taxes." There were two classes of publicans, the common tax-gatherer and the custom-house official. Levi was of the latter class, but was no less odious to the Jews because of that. "Follow me." It is supposed that Matthew had been influenced by John's preaching, and had heard Jesus on other occasions, but, as he was a publican, the dared not hope for personal recognition—far less for a call to discipleship; and when it came he waited not for a second call, but immediately left his custom-house, "arose and followed Him." Our Lord calls men from all classes and conditions of life.

15. "Sat at meat in his house." This was soon after the call. The feast (Luke 5:29) was made to show his thankfulness to God for his remarkable deliverance from the old custom-house. "He also wished to introduce his friends and old companions to Christ." "Many publicans." Those, probably, who belonged to his custom-house. According to Jewish traditionalism the publican was, 1. An excommunicated person. 2. An apostate. 3. An instrument of oppression. 4. A stumbling-block and a by-word. The Jews who were employed by the Romans to collect taxes were notoriously corrupt and belonged to the lowest classes, for no others would accept the position. "And sinners." The openly wicked. Perhaps, as Dr. Clarke thinks, the word here may mean the Gentile heathen. "They followed Him." That is, Jesus. "They had not for conscience sake left all to follow Him," but they had come to the feast and through the influence of Levi were being won over to Him.

16. "When the scribes and Pharisees." They would not believe in Christ themselves, and were always trying to hinder others. The self-righteous Pharisee considered it equal to legal defilement to sit in company with tax-gatherers and heathens. It shows the spirit of independence on the part of our Lord to thus violate their traditions. Jesus desired to save men and He knew He must mingle with them. But this should not be carried too far. Dr. Clarke well says "It is certain that those who fear God should not associate, through choice, with the workers of iniquity, and should only be found with them when business requires it, or when there is a prospect of doing good to their souls." "How is it." They were evidently endeavoring to influence the disciples against Jesus.

17. "When Jesus heard it." Jesus is ready for them; He can answer their caviling. "They that are whole." You scribes and Pharisees consider yourselves whole! You are, in your own estimation, righteous persons; you do not need a physician; you do not need My counsel and advice, and the salvation I bring; but these publicans and sinners—these outcasts—know they are sick, they know they are the worst of sinners, and I came to call and save them. So Jesus meets and silences them. Notice that Christ represents Himself as the Physician for soul and body. "To repentance." These words are omitted in the Revised Version. It is true, however, that all who come to Christ must repent. There must be such heartfelt contrition for sins committed that the soul will loathe and forsake them. True repentance is wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit.

18. "Used to fast." In the law we find only one fast-day enjoined, namely, the tenth of the seventh month, on which the national, annual atonement was made. But the Jews, of their own accord, observed many other days of fasting (see Isa. 58:3), and in our Lord's time the Pharisees fasted twice a week. They were surprised to find Him overlooking this duty. The Pharisees fasted in order to have lucky dreams and to obtain things they greatly desired. It seems very probable that this very day, when Jesus and His disciples were feasting, was one of their fast days, and this fact seemed to aggravate the offense. "But Thy disciples fast not." Jesus not only offended them by eating with publicans and sinners, but by eating at all.

19. "Jesus said unto them." He proceeds now with three familiar illustrations, by means of which He justifies His disciples in the course they were taking, and at the same time brings out some very important truths. "While the Bridegroom is with them." This was not a proper time to fast. His disciples were then in the first flush of enjoyment in their new-found Lord, and while He was with them there was no occasion for fasting. "Marriage feasts were times of extraordinary festivity," and Jesus tells them that His disciples now are enjoying, and rightly too, just such a feast.

20. "The days will come." It is impossible to formulate rules to meet each individual case. The days would come when His disciples would fast, but not now. "Away from them." He would leave them after a time. "In those days." Of calamity and darkness that are coming, then it will be proper to fast. Fasting is good, but to make a merit of it or even to burden the conscience with it, is opposed to spiritual freedom. It is spiritual pride when, in matters which God has left to our freedom, people desire that others should regulate their piety by their rules.

21. "On an old garment." Instead of closing the rent the new patch would only make the rent larger. He had given them one reason why His disciples did not fast and now He proceeds to give another. They are not prepared for it. It is not proper to lay such rigorous commands upon them. To impose such duties as are not absolutely necessary to salvation upon the weak and newly converted, before God has properly prepared the heart by His grace for those duties, is as ruinous as putting a piece of new cloth on an old garment.

22. "New wine into old bottles." Bottles made of leather. See R. V. If new wine were put into old wine-skins, the violence of the fermentation would burst them and all would be destroyed. The point of the figure is that the Jewish system was now becoming old and ready to vanish away (Heb. 8:13), and Christ was about to replace it by something new.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 18, "Ye Must Be Born Again"—Text, John iii, 1, 15.

"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

This is the statement of a law as fundamental in the spiritual realm as gravitation is in the natural world. However men may ignore or deny it, the forces of the human spirit obey it and ever must do so as long as God remains God and man is man.

This is not the question of future existence, but of any existence of conscious soul life. It is not the doctrine of baptism or any ceremonial which is involved, but the fact of soul cleansing and quickening into personal activity.

There is no human life but by birth. That is the doorway to existence of bodily and physical powers. Birthdays are anniversaries of our coming into this world. In a similar way must we enter the spirit realm. Death is not the gateway. Birth is the door. Now is the proper time. The kingdom of God is here. We enter it when we come to know God as Father and feel His life moving in our souls and consciously choose the good and true from the evil. We emerge from the passive state into active, individual exercise of trust and love and hopefulness toward God and Jesus Christ.

We cannot too much emphasize the absolute need of this change from passive, unconscious reception of God's goodness and mercy into the willing and intelligent participation with Him in holiness and goodness. Nothing else can take its place or be a substitute. We are either alive unto God through Jesus Christ by the operation of the Spirit of Holiness or we are still unborn into His kingdom unless we have indeed died unto Him by quenching the Spirit.

More time has been spent on theological disputes regarding the new birth than has been profitable. The important consideration is to be assured that one has been born unto God and is now alive in the kingdom. Yet there is need of clear understanding of the nature of the change to be expected and the marks of the new life, the means for its proper nourishment and its relation to other experiences.

Some regard the new birth as identical in nature and time with regeneration. Baptismal regeneration on the one hand and adult faith as needful to salvation on the other have made much confusion until some, in despair, not to say disgust, at the prospect, have given over all attempts at explaining matters reasonably and let "doctrines" alone. Many ignore altogether the necessity for any special change in inner nature or outer life and claim that their actions are as worthy as those of people who make much greater professions of sanctity.

Still the words of Christ remain as truth; still there are multitudes who know they have passed from death unto life and are assured of pardon, peace and joy and present citizenship in God's kingdom of grace and live in expectation of His glory.

No clearer statement has been made of these matters outside the Bible than by John Fletcher, the friend of the Wesleys. It would be well for our Leaguers to read what he says on regeneration and the new birth. Many Methodist preachers should reread with care his "Checks to Antinomianism."

Modern Self Sufficiency.

A dominant characteristic of the time is self sufficiency. One meets with it everywhere. We look down upon culture of the last generation. We are so much wiser than our fathers that it is needless to talk of what they said or did. Even over religion affectation has placed a sort of directing goddess. We must bridle our emotions. Fervid speech is no longer conventional. To say nothing prettily is a great achievement. The Bible itself needs revision. The prophets are old fashioned; even the New Testament is antiquated. So we are listening, in lieu of sermons, to lectures on Tennyson, Longfellow, Shakespeare and Count Tolstoi. Well, Isaiah and the prophets can calmly wait, but the opinion of those old fashioned preachers upon some who claim to be their modern successors would be of absorbing interest.—New York Examiner (Baptist).

Future Punishment.

I do not believe the punishment will be any greater in the next world for what we do and perhaps not so great as for that which we do not do. A poor, unfortunate being, born of depraved parents, knowing nothing but sin of the worst kind, surely is not as responsible for his condition as one born of good parents amid Christian surroundings. If we sit with our hands folded, puffed up with silly pride, afraid of the opinion of society, afraid to lend a helping hand, afraid to love them and afraid of their love, surely God is more displeased with us, with our foolish pride, than He is with them in their sin and ignorance.—Martina R. Adams Nixon.

The Philippines already have a Methodist Episcopal church in Manila, and Bishop Thoburn expects soon to have a district in the islands and occupy strategic points as opportunity opens.

REEDER SELECTS NEW QUARTERS.

More Desirable Building For the Republican State Committee.

STALWART YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

They Are Lining Up With the Party Organization in Preparation for the Republican National Convention.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, March 13.—General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, came to town a few days ago for the purpose of selecting new headquarters for the Republican state committee. The lease on the present quarters, on Walnut street below Thirteenth, will expire shortly, and as it is the intention of the owners of the property to tear the structure down and rebuild for an apartment house General Reeder determined to lose no time in securing other desirable quarters. After an inspection of several sites he finally made a satisfactory arrangement with the owner of the premises formerly occupied by the Utopian club, a well known social organization of this city. This property is a four story brick structure originally intended for a residence, and it was so used for a number of years. General Reeder is having the building refitted so that several branches of the state committee work may be properly accommodated. When the alterations in the building are completed it will be one of the best equipped and most desirable political headquarters in the country.

REEDER'S INNOVATION.

It is noteworthy that to General Reeder must be given credit for the idea of having permanent headquarters for the state committee, instead of following the practice of former years and locating in a hotel for a few weeks prior to each election. After each campaign the state chairman some years ago would bundle up the documents of the party and cart them off to a storage warehouse or to his own offices until they were needed in the following canvass. General Reeder declared when he first assumed the state chairmanship eight years ago that the great Republican organization of Pennsylvania should have a permanent home where its party councils could be held if desired and where its valuable list of active Republicans, state, county and vigilant committeemen, campaign documents and other data could be carefully arranged and safely stored and be available for immediate use at any time. General Reeder selected the present headquarters of the state committee, which have been occupied since 1892, and it is worthy of comment that since these headquarters were secured the Republican party in Pennsylvania has not had a single candidate on the state ticket defeated and the majorities for the Republican party in the state have been steadily increasing until they frequently represent more than the total Democratic vote.

General Reeder's idea in taking a whole house for the state committee is that the active Republicans of the state, no matter from what county, whether near to or far away from Philadelphia, can always, when there is a campaign under way, feel perfectly welcome at state headquarters and have conveniences for consultations with the state chairman or any of his assistants, with assurances of perfect privacy such as could never be guaranteed at a hotel, where the public at large have access. The new quarters are located at 1417 Locust street, about half a block west of the Academy of Music, which is at the corner of Broad and Locust streets. It is convenient to the Pennsylvania, Reading and B. and O. railroads, and during the Republican national convention gathering here in June next the Republican national committee will hold forth but half a block away, at the Hotel Walton.

STALWART YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

The arrangements for the Republican national convention are progressing favorably. Mayor Ashbridge has secured nearly three-fourths of the guarantee fund of $100,000 which was promised to National Chairman Hanna, and the work of refitting the Export Exposition building will be begun in a few days. The plans of the Republican clubs of this city for the entertainment of the visitors are being perfected, and the indications are that Philadelphia will surpass the efforts of any convention city in this particular. J. Hampton Moore, president of the State League of Republican Clubs, is at the head of the local organization, and he is co-operating with Mayor Ashbridge in all the arrangements. There will be many clubs from the interior of Pennsylvania take part in the demonstrations during the national convention week, and a number of them will have uniformed delegations.

The occasion will be made one that will be memorable in the annals of stalwart Republican politics. With the presence of Chairman Hanna, Senator Platt, of New York, former National Chairman Carter, Senator Elkins, Senator Forsaker and others of the stalwart Republican leaders there will be an inspiration to the party loving Republicans of the Keystone state. The insurgents, caucus bolters and party wreckers will be entirely out of place at this gathering. The young Republicans of Pennsylvania will avail themselves of this exceptional opportunity to attend a Republican national convention, and they are expected to flock here in great numbers. They are already getting in line throughout the state to be in touch with their party organization. The guerrillas of the Flinn-Martin combine, who have no respect for party organization and who recognize the rules of the party only when it is to their personal interest to do so, are finding out that the young Republicans of this state do not propose to follow their selfish leadership, but that they are going along with the regulars and will be found working with them at the primary elections, and when the national convention meets they will come here in the ranks of the stalwart Republicans of Pennsylvania to march and cheer with stalwart Republicans from every state in the Union.

BINGHAM FATHER OF THE HOUSE

The death of Congressman Harmer, of this city, last week removed a familiar figure from the politics of the state and nation. Congressman Harmer represented the Fifth congressional district, and his term of continuous service in the house was longer than that of any other member. He accordingly was known as the "Father of the house." General H. H. Bingham, of the First district of this city, who succeeds him as "Father of the house," is one of the stalwart Republican leaders of the state. He is a close personal friend of President McKinley, having served with him in the Union army, and is an ardent supporter of Colonel M. S. Quay. General Bingham was born in Philadelphia in 1841; was educated at Jefferson college, studied law, entered the Union army as a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers, was wounded at Gettysburg in 1863, at Spottsylvania in 1864 and at Farmville in 1865. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1866, as brevet brigadier general of volunteers. He was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia in March, 1867, and resigned in December, 1875; was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, and has been a district delegate to nearly every Republican national convention held since that time. He has been a member of the house since his election to the Forty-sixth congress.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

To Those Who Hesitate.

In every man's life there come moments when he is called to decide whether to go forward or to stand still. Timidity says, "Hesitate." Prudence says: "Be not too hasty. Take aim." Self interest says: "You may hurt yourself. You may run risks. You may injure your prospects of worldly success." But conscience says: "The hour has come. Go and do your duty." And everything generous and noble in the heart responds and says, "Amen!"—Christian Uplook.

—Rev. W. E. Sitzer, W. Caton, N. Y., writes, "I had dyspepsia over twenty years, and tried doctors and medicines without benefit. I was persuaded to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and it helped me from the start. I believe it to be a panacea for all forms of indigestion." It digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Protestantism in Austria.

From official reports of Protestant pastors in Austria for the period Jan. 1 to June 30 1899, we learn that 1,876 men, 912 women and 536 children, or 3,275 in all, during that time left the Catholic church to become Protestants. In previous years the average accessions from all sources for the same period to Protestant churches were only 656. Among the converts is Alois Walch, formerly priest of the Servite order.—Exchange.

—"I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my family with wonderful results. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take and is truly the dyspeptic's best friend," says E. Hartgerink, Overisel, Mich. Digests what you eat. Cannot fail to cure. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

The tide has turned. The wail over the decrease in membership has changed to songs of victory. The revival is likely to be of a substantial kind. Emphasis is placed on solid piety, intelligent, whole souled, well rounded, practical and joyous.

—Mrs. Harriet Evans, Hinsdale, Ill., writes "I never fail to relieve my children from croup at once by using One Minute Cough Cure. I would not feel safe without it" Quickly cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Has the revival reached you and your League? Does it make you more truthful and tender, more honest and hopeful? It should.

—Lewis Ackerman, Goshen, Ind., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers always bring certain relief, cure my headache and never gripe." They gently cleanse and invigorate the bowels and liver. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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"PREMIER" AND "RELIABLE"

both A1 goods. They come in different shades of brown and black. We have six distinct shapes—$2.50.

We also have the cheaper grades of stiff hats at $2.00 and $1.50. These hats are the equal to those you see at other stores for fifty cents more money.

We can also show you an assortments of 75 different styles of SOFT HATS in all the new and leading styles, shapes and colors in prices varying from 35c to $2.75.

We have already received a great many of our

Spring Shirts.

You will find shirts here from the leading shirt makers of New York, Philadelphia and other States. In novelty, in richness, in exclusiveness, in everything they are up to the high standard you have a right to expect. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Spring Neckwear

is more than ordinarily attractive now, with its wealth of fashion. Grenadine and Barathea Silks, Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Polka dots, of richest combination colors in Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Puffs, Batt Wings, Narrow String Ties, Band Bows, and any other shape you can think of, at 50 cents and 25 cents.

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We have the exclusive agency for these goods. You don't get them in any other store between Harrisburg and Altoona, and in no other store, not even in the towns mentioned, can you buy them at our price, 75 cts. apiece, or $1.50 a suit. A valuable time and memorandum book, especially adapted for railroad men, will be presented with each suit.

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We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

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Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

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Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

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